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SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Debate on the Florida Electoral Case.

The Senate Sustains the Decision of the Commission.

The House Interposes Objections and Takes a Recess.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1877.

SENATE.

The Florida Case.

The Chair presented a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission informing the Senate that it had decided upon the matters submitted concerning the electoral votes from Florida.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to request the attendance of the absent Senators.

The Senate then proceeded to the hall of the House for the purpose of counting the electoral vote.

The Senators having returned from the House, the objections to the decision of the Commission submitted by Mr. Field were read.

Mr. STEVENSON moved that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock on Monday. Rejected—yeas 28, nays 47—a strict party vote.

A long debate took place as to the form of the question sustaining or overruling objections filed by Mr. Field.

An order submitted by Mr. WHYTE that the Senate do not concur in the decision made by the Commission created under the act approved January 29, 1877, but that the votes cast by Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, J. E. Young and R. B. Hilton as electors of the State of Florida are the true and lawful votes for President and Vice President of that State, and should be counted as the electoral vote of the State, was defeated by a strict party vote, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hereford, Johnston, Jones (Fla.), Kelly, Kernan, McCreary, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte and Withers—26.

Nays—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Christiancy, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Hamlin, Harvy, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones (Nev.), Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, Tiller, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—45.

Mr. EDMUNDS stated that Mr. Thurman was absent on account of sickness. He (Edmunds) would vote against the order, and the Senator from Ohio for it. He therefore withheld his vote.

Mr. NORWOOD stated that his colleague (Gordon) was confined to his room by sickness.

The Senate then agreed to an order submitted by Mr. HAMLIN that the vote of the State of Florida be counted for R. B. Hayes for President and Wm. A. Wheeler for Vice President, as determined by the Electoral Commission.

The vote upon this was: yeas 43, nays 25—a strict party vote.

Mr. SHERMAN said he did not like the resolution offered by the Senator from Maine, and just adopted, because it contained the names of persons voted for. He hoped the vote by which the resolution was agreed to would be reconsidered, and one submitted by himself would be adopted in its place.

Mr. HAMLIN accepted the suggestion.

The vote was reconsidered and the following resolution of Mr. Sherman was agreed to—Yeas 44, nays 25:

Resolved, That the decision of the Commission upon the electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Secretary was directed to notify the House that the Senate had reached a determination in regard to the decision of the Electoral Commission and was ready to meet the House for the purpose of proceeding with the count.

HOUSE.

The Electoral Vote.

The Speaker presented a communication similar to that read in the Senate from the President of the Electoral Commission. It was resolved to receive the Senate in joint session at one o'clock. Mr. HALE endeavored to fix an earlier time, but his amendment was defeated—20 to 90. He gave notice that he would call for the yeas and nays whenever there is another attempt to delay proceedings.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill and Military Academy Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

Joint Session.

The Capitol was crowded again, but only a small proportion of those filling the halls and corridors had the needful ticket of admission to the galleries of the house.

Precisely at one o'clock the Senate took their seats in joint session with the House, and President Ferry took the chair. The decision of the Electoral Commission having been read, written objections were made to it by Representative Field on the part of five Senators and twelve Representatives, and then the two Houses separated.

When the Senate had retired a motion was made to take a recess, when Mr. HALE raised the point of order that a recess could not now be taken. A long discussion followed.

Mr. SPRINGER held that there was nothing in the electoral bill which prevented the House from taking a recess. It was not unreasonable that the House should ask for two days to consider a decision which the Commission had been nearly ten days in considering.

Mr. MCCRARY thought the House had arrived at a point where it was obliged, under the Constitution of the United States, to count the votes, and in that case the House could take no recess until a State was reached which would have to go to the Commission.

Mr. KASSON said in the conclusion of the report of the joint committee on the electoral vote it was stated that the passage of the bill was necessary to allay public excitement and agitation. If the majority of the House took a recess to-day the public agitation would be increased tenfold. The people of the country would ask if it was the intention of the House of Representatives to prevent the completion of the Presidential count. Right or wrong, that question would be asked to-morrow from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. He appealed to the patriotism of the House of Representatives the interest it had in preserving the peace and prosperity of the country, that it would not interpose this unnecessary delay in that process of law which the whole country was looking to for its salvation.

Mr. MCKENZIE argued that to say the question as to the Florida votes was settled on the simple report of the Commission was to speak directly in the face of the act itself and of the very purpose at which it aimed.

Mr. WILSON held that the only duty of the House was to discuss the objections as to the electors for two hours, and then vote upon it, and let the two Houses come together again in joint convention. Any other interpretation would nullify the electoral act and would be revolutionary.

Mr. BANKS stated that the language of the Constitution was imperative that when the electoral votes are opened they shall be counted. For seventy-five years there had not been a single instance of a recess being taken or proposed under such circumstances.

Messrs. JONES, SAYLER and others also participated in the discussion.

Speaker RANDALL maintained that the clause in the fifth section of the Electoral act, which says that while the two Houses shall be in joint meeting no debate shall be allowed, etc., had no pertinency to the question. The portion of the act which had pertinency to the recess was the first clause of the fourth section, which provides that if there be objection to the report of the Commission each Senator and Representative may speak ten minutes, and that after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate. He thought that under that directory clause a recess could not be taken at any other time than the present. If debate had been entered upon a motion to take a recess would not be in order. Another portion of the bill bearing on the subject was that part of the fifth section which reads:

"And no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in reference to the counting of such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either House acting separately in the manner before provided to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day (Sundays excepted) at 10 in the forenoon." It was a fact that this was the first time when the question has arisen, and it having now arisen for the first time, the Chair thinks it is competent for the House to take a recess until Monday at 10, if its judgment so directs.

Mr. HALE—Then the Chair overrules the point of order?

The Speaker—The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. HALE—I respectfully appeal from the decision.

Mr. COX—I move to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—ayes 76.

The question was then taken on the motion for a recess till Monday at 10, and it was carried—yeas 185, nays 103.

During the vote a message was received from the Senate that it had overruled the objection to the decision of the Commission, and was ready to meet the House in joint convention.

The Speaker intimated that he would have the Senate informed if the House would take a recess.

HARTFORD, February 10.—The Bank Examiner has caused the arrest of John T. Tracy, President of the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of this city, and J. L. Chapman, Cashier, the former for misdemeanor in falsifying accounts and the latter for the embezzlement of $75,000. The total loss by the bank from overdrafts and loans on poor security is thought to be about $500,000. The bank has a surplus of $300,000 and undivided profits of $90,000. The bank is able to meet all liabilities, and continues business under the charge of Henry Deney, a leading stockholder, director and Vice President.

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Minority Report on the Louisiana Investigation.

TESTIMONY OF A CLERK OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

Gov. Stearns, of Florida, Again on the Witness Stand.

LOUISIANA.

Report of the Minority of the House Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—Representatives Hurlbut, Townsend, Danford, Crapo and Joyce have made their minority report in the Louisiana investigation. They claim that the State was clearly for Hayes on a fair count of the votes. It characterizes the attempt of the Democratic House to make itself a Returning Board and determine the election as "the most fatal attack ever attempted upon constitutional rights; as a gross usurpation of power, as subjecting in its natural development the entire question of the election of President to the will or decision of the House of Representatives. What has been attempted by the Democratic House in Louisiana may be done on the same principle by some other dominant party in any other State whose vote may be in the way of their party candidate." The committee therefore hold that the only way to maintain the just balance of power is to sustain the decisions of the tribunal constituted by the State to regulate its affairs and sustained by the Supreme Courts. Any other course is to substitute guess work for legalized forms—the rule of mobs in place of the rule of laws. The committee further say that after the excitements of the hour have passed away "this case of Louisiana will, perhaps, be fairly considered, and the verdict of thoughtful men will be that the Democratic party of that unhappy State are justly to be held responsible for continuous and organized attempts to annul by force the clear will of the majority. The same calm judgment will declare that the laws of 1870 and 1872 were necessary safeguards against such organized illegal forces, and should be approved by all who believe in the supremacy of law; that this much-abused Returning Board acted in the spirit of the law creating them, and that their determination is final in the matter." The committee then conclude the report by offering a resolution setting forth that the election on November 7, 1876, in Louisiana was "examined into, determined, declared and promulgated by the proper authorities of said State, under all forms of law, and in conformity with the Constitution of the United States."

Testimony of a Clerk of the Returning Board.

WASHINGTON February 10.—John F. Mulherin was on the stand to-day. He was one of the clerks to the Returning Board. He said some of the affidavits were made in the clerk's room, but he did not know whether they were used. He saw Gov. Wells and Littlefield in close conversation several times, and saw Littlefield take a paper from his desk, erase something and then say "Vernon was fixed."

Q—Do you know what a consolidated statement is? A.—Yes. There is not a man in the country that knows it any better. [Laughter.] Flannagan and Asbury made changes in the body of Stearns' sheet 43. Witness being asked if he was not intoxicated, replied: No, sir, and stated that he drank this morning a glass of ale, a glass of cider, a toddy, and cocktail, and also took a couple of cigars. [Loud laughter.] Witness said when he first went upon the stand he handed Judge Cavanac a paper with two questions on it he wanted asked. They were not asked, and he could not remember what they were. Q. What was their substance? A. I won't answer. Q. Why? Witness—Mr. Chairman, is this a proper question to ask of me? Chairman—It is, Mr. Marshall. If you remember, answer the question. Answer—I can't remember. To Mr. Field—Affidavits were made up by clerks purported to give accounts of violence and intimidation at the polls, and alterations were made in the Supervisor's returns, and from these changed statements the final compilations were made.

FLORIDA.

Testimony of Gov. Stearns.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The Committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House to-day examined Gov. Stearns, of Florida. He stated that about Nov. 13 he sent a dispatch to the President, to the effect that prominent men of the opposite party had arrived in considerable numbers, and he felt he needed the advice of prominent men of the Republican party. No reply was received.

Question—Did you not know that Pierce, at the time you appointed him, was a convicted felon?

Mr. Lawrence objected to the question, saying if no man who had been a convicted felon were to be appointed to office it would thin the ranks of the Democratic party exceedingly. He had no authority under the law to withhold upon mere technical grounds a certificate from the elector who had been convicted as a felon, and who had been fully restored to citizenship by a free and full pardon.

Witness telegraphed to Secretary Chandler at New York for troops. The dispatch was more in the nature of information, and was sent in reply to a telegram from the Secretary. Gov. Drew, shortly after his inauguration, telegraphed to Gen. Ruger for troops.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAYS.

His Opinion on the Action of the Democrats in the Florida Case—The Alleged Ineligibility of an Illinois Elector—No Disturbance of the Peace Apprehended.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The President to-night, in the course of conversation, said it had appeared to him that the Democrats of the House, by abruptly taking a recess yesterday, intended to obstruct the counting of the electoral vote, but on his being informed that many prominent Democrats had disavowed any intention to engage in any more dilatory proceedings, that to-morrow they would take action in the Florida case, and that their delay was merely for the purpose of carefully examining all the papers, as he appeared this morning in print, he said he was glad to hear it, as nothing could be gained by resisting the regular order of business.

In speaking of the intention of Democrats to make objections to the counting of the electoral vote of Illinois on account of the alleged ineligibility of Mr. Chaffee, one of the electors, he said he did not see how the vote of the State on that account could be rejected, and if the objection were made to Chaffee only, the Democrats could derive no benefit from it. He thought it was but fair that if a State had voted for either Hayes or Tilden, the full vote of such State should be counted according to its political complexion. Although he hoped Hayes and Wheeler would be declared elected, he felt somewhat uncertain as to the result, because he could not foresee what would be done in the case of Louisiana. It would be recollected that four years ago after his canvass for re-election the two Houses resolved not to count the electoral vote of that State. Although the reasons in the two cases might not be similar, there seemed to some an uncertainty on the subject. Should the vote possibly be excluded, Hayes and Wheeler would in that case be defeated and Tilden and Hendricks not elected, the latter not receiving a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and therefore the election of a President would be thrown into the House of Representatives, and the Senate to elect the Vice President. But be this as it might, he was satisfied there would be no disturbance of the peace, as both parties had committed the determination of disputed points to the tribunal constituted for that purpose.

DIAZ GETTING FULL POWER.

His Officers Assuming Their Duties.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—A Brownsville dispatch says the Mexican steamer Manrico, with Vera Cruz dates to the 8th, reached the mouth of the Rio Grande this morning, having on board Gen. Blanco, who has been appointed by President Diaz Military Commander of this frontier. Gen. Blanco was Minister of War at one time under President Juarez, and is an officer of experience and ability. He reached this city with his staff about dusk, and was accompanied to Matamoras by Gen. Placido de Vega, who has been a refugee in Texas for months past. The Collector of Customs appointed at Matamoras last spring by Gen. Diaz, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day, as did the Federal Judge and several civil officers, and the siege of the city has been raised. When the Manrico left Vera Cruz General Diaz was expected to return to the City of Mexico in a few days.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The Scene in the House—Who was There and What They Did.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—In anticipation that the great Electoral Tribunal would report its decision in the Florida case to the two houses in joint convention today, the galleries of the House began filling up at an early hour. The House met as usual, at 10 o'clock, and immediately took a recess until 12 o'clock. Then there was at once a scene of confusion on the floor. Mr. Hunton was surrounded by scores of Democrats, and engaged with them in earnest conversation. Mr. Evarts, of the Republican counsel, came into the House chamber, passed over to Mr. Hoar's seat and had a long conference with him. Senator Bayard came over also and had a long consultation with Messrs. Payne and Hunton. Mrs. Fish was one of the early arrivals at the Capitol, and took a seat in the diplomatic gallery. Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, also occupied a seat in the gallery. Associate Justice Field, of the Commission, came into the Senate Chamber during the recess from 10 to 12 o'clock, and had a long and earnest conference with Senator Bayard. The Senate, accompanied by their officers, came into the House at 1 o'clock. On a row of seats in the rear facing the Speaker's chair sat William M. Evarts, Stanley Mathews, Justice Miller, Senator Cameron, E. W. Stoughton, and others. Among those present on the floor to-day were ex-Senators Fenton, Pease, Fowler and Foote, Secretary Chandler, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Tyner, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Gorham, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, W. E. Chandler, Secretary Cameron, ex-Governor McCormick, Public Printer Clapp, ex-Representatives Farnsworth, Eldridge, McKee, and J. M. Wilson, and Sixth Auditor McGrew. The police arrangements at the Capitol to-day were similar to those when the joint convention met last. A passage was kept open by the police from the Senate to the House wing, and no one was allowed to pass toward the House unless he bore the requisite large yellow ticket. Excellent order was maintained at all parts of the building, and although there was considerable complaint on the part of those who were refused admission, the disappointed ones, as a rule, took the matter good naturedly.

How the Canvass May be Carried Over to the 4th of March—The Hand of David Dudley Field—Democratic Schemes at Work—Determination of the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—A special to the New York *Times* says: The Democrats have disclosed a weakness in the Electoral Commission law which was referred to, but not very clearly pointed out, before the bill was voted on. It was then only stated in general terms that the provisions were not specific against delay in the count, and that it would be possible for the count to be carried over to the 4th of March without reaching a conclusion. The framers of the bill saw that the Electoral Commission must be several days engaged in examining the questions laid before it, and to prevent delay in the business of Congress, which had provided that the two Houses might take a recess from day to day, and go on with their ordinary legislative work, being always ready to assemble in joint meeting whenever an announcement should come from the Commission of a decision having been reached on any matter pending before it. Advantage can be taken of this provision by the majority in the House to adjourn from day to day, with the Florida decision in their pockets, and when it is, the vote remaining uncounted, and in the manner of the counting of the vote can be delayed till after the 4th of March, and an election be prevented. It is only necessary for Randall to make a partisan though rather plausible ruling, and for the Democrats to vote together for a recess every day. The sole question is whether, as a party, they will deliberately determine to make the law a nullity for which all but 18 of their members voted. There is another plan said to be under serious discussion, and the authorship of it is attributed to David Dudley Field. It is that all the Democrats on the Commission immediately resign, and the disbursering on filling the vacancies would consume the remainder of the time till the 4th of March. The reason assigned for the resignations would, of course, be the partisanship of the Commission, and the basis of the charge would be that none of the Republicans on it would vote for Tilden. The Democrats do not, of course, vote as partisans, though they have voted constantly together on every question, large or small, which has been presented. It is probable that such a second thought will prevent the adoption of any of these wild schemes, though they are said to be advised from New York, and the advice is accompanied with promises of two Cabinet offices to the South if that section will stand solidly by the Northern leaders.

It is claimed by many Democrats that the object of taking a recess till Monday was very simple and innocent. The reasons of the Commission which are presented in the Florida decision had not reached the counsel of the Democrats till this morning, and the terms of the decision made necessary a complete change in the programme relative to Louisiana. There was no time to prepare objections to present to-day when the returns from Louisiana should be opened, which would be sufficiently ingenious to meet the altered conditions, and therefore it was deemed necessary to seek a recess to secure further time for making the Louisiana case presentable. This was the argument on which the party was held together on the vote to-day, and it is said by many Democrats that the count will be allowed to proceed on Monday without further delay. But this is not the sentiment of a large portion of the party, and there are many conferences and private caucuses to see what measures of the character of those noted above can be sustained by a majority vote.

The action of the House on Monday will be watched with the greatest anxiety. If it develops a determination to prevent the consummation of the electoral count under the law, such indignation will be aroused and find expression as never was witnessed in the land against any act of public dishonor. Such action will meet with retaliation on the part of the Republicans, who will not under such circumstances refuse to sustain the President of the Senate, when the 31 of March comes round, in completing the count and declaring Hayes elected. It may turn out, however, that the Democrats will not refuse to stand by the measure which they almost unanimously supported.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Missing Vessels.

LONDON, February 10.—Forty Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing vessels, with two hundred persons on board, are missing. Vessels are searching for them.

Cutting off Diplomacy With Turkey.

LONDON, February 11.—Earl Russell has given notice to the House of Lords that he will move that England shall cease all diplomatic intercourse with Turkey, on the ground that that nation is still barbarous and wholly out of among the enlightened people of Europe.

A Commissioner's Reward.

It is rumored that the Marquis of Salisbury, who was British Commissioner to the Conference at Constantinople, is to be made a Duke.

Chinese as Coal Miners.

There is a rumor from the coal mines which is calculated to alarm English miners. It is to the effect that the proprietors of the mines have resolved to import cheap labor from China, and have already consulted the Chinese Ambassador on the subject. That official replied that he would undertake the management of immigration provided emigrants were protected from insult and injury.

A Palace for Sale.

The Alexandria Palace has been put up for sale. The highest bid was £445,000, but the building remains unsold.

GERMANY.

Bismarck on the Eastern Question.

BERLIN, February 11.—Prince Bismarck gave a grand parliamentary dinner on Thursday. After the cloth had been removed he chatted freely on the Eastern question. In alluding to the Russo-Turkish quarrel, the Prince expressed as his opinion that war was strongly probable, and that Russia would commence the struggle by a direct attack on Turkey. The Government press denies that Russia has requested the co-operation of Germany in intervention in Turkish affairs. Prince Bismarck is much incensed against certain deputies who indiscreetly disclosed his after-dinner remarks. He contradicts having said, as alleged, that Russia was demanding subsidies from the powers in aid of warlike operations against Turkey.

Distress Among Coal Miners.

A distressing condition of things prevails in the coal mine districts of Westphalia and Rhineland. A great number of workmen have been dismissed, and there are now 4,500 unemployed persons. No signs of an improvement in trade or commerce are perceptible

JAPAN.

Employment of Coolies—Reducing the Taxes.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 10.—Advices per the Tokio, Hong Kong, January 16, and Shanghai, January 14, report serious difficulties between the Spanish Minister at Peking and Tsung Ki Yamen, growing out of the question of the employment of Coolies at Cuba. The Chinese Government absolutely refuse to sanction the further employment of Chinese laborers in Spanish colonies.

News from Yokohama, January 23, states that a great public interest was excited, but no dangerous feelings, by the extraordinary measures for the reduction of taxation. The amount of relief to landholders is $16,000,000 a year. It was communicated last mail. To meet this reduction the expenditures were cut down in every department, and a great number of minor officials were dismissed. There was momentary confusion in several of the bureaus, but in general there is confidence that the result will be beneficial to the working of the Government as well as to the population at large. An opportunity has been taken to remind foreign Ministers that this reform could long ago have been effected but for the deprivation of revenue by the inimical tariffs which compel inordinate taxation of the peasantry. The truth of these representations are admitted by the United States Minister, but no response was given by the European Envoys.

A serious diplomatic complication, which is expected to lead to important results, has arisen from the recent question of the occupation of land and residence by foreigners in the ports of Japan not opened by treaty.

The present situation shows the United States authorities in an attitude apparently hostile to Japanese interests, but it is believed by Americans that ultimate developments will demonstrate the purpose of the United States representatives to encourage the progressive designs of Japan. At present there is much feeling on all sides and great difficulty in reconciling the various conflicting claims.

TURKEY.

Peace Negotiations with Servia.

BELGRADE, February 10.—Minister Ristics and the Turkish delegate Perteff Effendi have agreed on a basis of peace, viz.: Saluting the Turkish flag, consecration of the Servian fortresses, and the prevention of armed bands crossing the frontier. Effendi has asked the Porte for instructions on other points. When the preliminaries are settled Ristics will go to Constantinople to definitely negotiate for terms of peace.

CUBA.

Political Prisoners Pardoned.

HAVANA, February 10.—A decree has been issued by Captain General Jovellar, in which, after setting forth that the war is resulting advantageously to the Spaniards, he pardons all political prisoners on the Isle of Pines who are natives or resident of a portion of Cuba west of Trocha, provided the prisoners are confined by order of the authorities, and not by any court.

FOREIGN POINTS.

BUSINESS in New Zealand is reviving.

SMALLPOX is prevailing at Sydney, Australia.

VON SZKLEHY has failed to form a new Hungarian ministry.

THE statistics for the year from Victoria show a falling off of about one hundred thousand ounces of gold.

GEN. IGNATIEFF is looked upon as the probable successor to Prince Gortschakoff as Chancellor of the Russian Empire.

THE Grand Duke Constantine has granted applications of American officers for entering the service in the Russian navy.

THE Brussels *Le Nord* says: "If Europe renounces its right of action under the treaty of 1856, Russia will be justified in assuming the attitude she held before that treaty."

IT is stated that the trouble about the Basque provinces are to be settled. The Government proposes to raise soldiers not by conscription, but to have a volunteer battalion in each province, to fight under orders from the Government in case of war. An economical administration is also promised. The provinces will accept this, and the plan is to be presented to the Cortes.

LERDO COMES AMONGST US.

The Ex-President of Mexico Arrives in New York.

NEW YORK, February 11.—Among the passengers in the steamer Colon, arrived to-day from Aspinwall, are ex-President Lerdo, of Mexico, Gen. Escobedo, Manuel Romero Rubio, and others. They were conveyed in a small boat from a point about twelve miles above from a cupola on a steamer. From that harbor they went on board the steamer Salvador, and remained there until the Colon arrived and took them to Panama. Lerdo is a smooth faced, pleasant looking little man, bearing a striking resemblance in stature and general appearance to Gov. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President.

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Would advise customers to send in their orders.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of WILLIAM C. COBAN and DAVID COBAN, Debtors. No. 2948 in Bankruptcy. Western District of Pennsylvania, ss. To the Creditors of said Debtors. Take notice that a meeting of the creditors of said WILLIAM C. COBAN and DAVID COBAN, will be held at the office of the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 12 Church avenue, in the City of Allegheny, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of Feb., A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and passing upon a proposition to be made to them by said Debtors, in full settlement and satisfaction of all debts due to them; and further, that under the order of Court directing said meeting, I will attend at the above mentioned time and place to conduct the proceedings at said meeting. Creditors can attend either in person or by proxy fully appointed. Feb. 10, 1877. N. W. SHAFER, Register in Bankruptcy.

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THE FLORIDA VOTE.

The Grounds for the Decision of the Electoral Commission—Objections of the House.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—The Electoral Commission state the grounds of their decision in the case of Florida as follows:

That it is not competent under the Constitution and law as it existed at the date of the passage of the act constituting the Commission, to go into evidence *aliunde*; the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of Florida, according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter proof to show they had not, and that all proceedings of courts or acts of the Legislature, or of the Executive of Florida subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Humphreys, the Commission is of the opinion that without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of the ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed.

The Commission also decided that as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes of Florida are certificates or votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and they ought not to be counted as such.

The objections to the decision interposed in the House recite, first, that the vote cast by Chas. H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, Wm. H. Holden and Thos. W. Long as electors of President and Vice President of the United States on behalf of Florida is the true and legal electoral vote of the State, when in truth and in fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Young, Robert E. Hilton and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of the State; second, that the Commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove the first named set were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State, but were designated as electors by the Returning Board of the State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law and with intent to defeat the will of the people; third, that the decision was founded upon a resolution and order of the Commission previously made; fourth, that the decision excludes all evidence taken by the two Houses of Congress, by committees of each House, concerning frauds, errors and irregularities committed by persons whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of electors; fifth, that the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns (Governor) as also of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy; sixth, that the Commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State of Florida to review and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or Board of State Canvassers rendered through fraud, without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of the courts in a case lawfully brought before it, was pending before it, which had jurisdiction; seventh, that the decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that Florida, by all the departments of the Government, Legislature, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all certificates of Stearns (Governor), as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificates the Commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted; eighth, that to count the votes of Pearce, Humphreys, Holden and Long as electors for President and Vice President would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

The objections are signed by Senators Jones (Fla.), Casper, Barnum, Kernan, Saulsbury and McDonald, and Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson (Mass.), Jenks, Finley, Sayler, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt (N. Y.) and Springer.

It Does Not Pay

To advertise. Yet a mill here of some pretensions thinks it a good joke to imitate design and colors of a brand (White River), that they may sell their Flour to poor people that cannot read, but should have good bread. Our patent laws should reach those that prey on our laboring classes.

Two Medals

Were awarded to Steinway & Sons, by the Centennial Judges, for the BEST Pianos at the Centennial Exposition.

ONE Medal only to each of the other makers, including Chickering, Weber, Decker Bros., Ivers & Pond, Steck, Knabe, etc. This proves conclusively that the Steinways are *the best* Pianos *in the world*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1877.

SPRING OPENING

OF

BLACK SILKS.

We offer for sale this season one of the best makes of Black Silks shown in this market, having no superior for color, finish and texture, and goods that we guarantee to wear and give satisfaction.

ALSO,

Black Cashmeres!

Of a very Superior make, fine, soft, smooth and elegant goods. Colors—Blue, Black and Jet Black. We have made special arrangements with manufacturers' agents, and will sell at very low prices.

Prices at all times the lowest.

Samples sent on application.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,
PITTSBURGH,
Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

ROOF FRAMES,
Bridges, Boilers,
OIL TANKS, BLAST FURNACES
And all kinds of
HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.
ALSO, ALL KINDS OF
COPPER WORK.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1877, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEO. F. WRITE, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Penna., who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 10, 1877. jp10

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—MILTON MCCLAIN, of Allegheny county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested to appear on the 9th day of March, 1877, at 9 o'clock A. M., before S. W. Shafer, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny city, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to said Bankrupt.

S. C. MCCANDLESS, Clerk,
jp7-8

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, - President,

For the Year Ending December 31, 1876.

ANNUITY ACCOUNT.

	No.	Ann. Pay		No.	Ann. Pay
In force January 1, 1876	55	$27,965 72	In force January 1, 1877	52	$26,098 88
Add premium annuities		6,480 79	Add premium annuities		6,393 46
Issued	5	1,381 36	Terminated	8	3,335 53
	60	$35,827 87		60	$35,827 87

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

	No.	Amount		No.	Amount.
In force Jan. 1, 1876	92,393	$305,057,221	In force Jan. 1, 1877	92,125	$301,278,037
New risks	9,344	32,127,693	Terminated	9,612	35,906,277
	101,737	$337,184,914		101,737	$337,184,914

NOTE.—The amount of terminated policies is larger than usual. The increase was, in a great measure, caused by the purchase of unmatured endowments, either paid up or due in less than five years, which were discounted at seven per cent.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.		Cr.	
To balance from last account	$75,414,923 42	By paid death and endowment claims	$ 4,459,458 59
To premiums received	15,136,703 36	By paid annuities	24,611 44
To interest and rents	4,878,260 34	By paid dividends	3,701,700 31
		By paid surrendered policies and additions	6,319,782 22
		By paid commissions (payment of current and extinguishment of future)	676,967 49
		By paid contingent guarantee account	56,160 85
		By paid expenses and taxes	664,302 35
		Balance to new account	79,526,900 87
	$95,429,887 12		$95,429,887 12

BALANCE SHEET.

Dr.		Cr.	
To reserve at four per cent.	$77,502,062 00	By mortgages on real estate	$60,856,200 18
To claims by death, not yet due	610,750 00	By United States and State Bonds, &c.	12,673,569 33
To premiums paid in advance	24,372 43	By real estate	4,246,245 40
To contingent guarantee fund	654,842 59	By cash in banks and trust companies at interest	2,183,001 73
To surplus for division	3,568,161 57	By interest accrued	1,322,294 16
		By premiums deferred, quarterly and semi-annual	923,332 99
		By premiums in transit, principally for December	127,195 10
		Balances due by agents	18,349 70
	$82,360,188 59		$82,360,188 59

Premiums deferred and in transit in the foregoing Balance Sheet have been subjected to a deduction of twenty-five per cent. by the Insurance Department for the estimated cost of collecting the same. (See Official Report below.)

NOTE.—If the New York Standard of four and a-half per cent. interest be used, the Surplus is $10,262,879.44.

From the surplus for Division as appears in the Balance Sheet, a dividend will be apportioned to each policy which shall be in force at its anniversary in 1877.

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement, and find the same correct.

January 17, 1877. WM. J. EASTON, Auditor.

NOTE.—By Act of the Trustees the membership of this Company is limited to one hundred thousand insured lives.

TRUSTEES.

Frederick S. Winston, John V. L. Pruyn, R. H. McCurdy, William Betts, Samuel E. Sprowills, Samuel M. Cornell, Lucius Robinson, W. Seward Webb, Wm. H. Popham, Samuel D. Babcock, Henry A. Smythe, William E. Dodge, George S. Coe, Wm. M. Vermilye, John P. Devlin, Martin Bates, Wm. A. Haines, Seymour L. Husted, Richard A. McCurdy, Oliver H. Palmer, Henry E. Davies, Richard A. McCurdy, Francis Skiddy, James C. Holden, Herman C. Von Post, George C. Richardson, Alex. H. Rice, W. F. Babcock, E. Ratchford Starr, Frederick H. Cossitt, Lewis May, Oliver Harriman, Thomas Dickson, Henry W. Smith, John H. Sherwood

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1877.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum.....$8 00
By Mail, for six months.....4 00
By Mail, for three months.....2 00
By Mail, for one month.....75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers.....$1 75
Clubs of five.....1 50
Clubs of ten.....1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistakes in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103¼.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 105¼.

THOSE who wish good, honest nominations might do a service to the city by a little wholesome talk to the politicians to-day.

THE shop windows tell of the approach of St. Valentine's day, by the usual variety of symbols, offered for sale. It is a pity that no improvement has been made from year to year in the style of these productions, which go from the extreme of finical sentimentalism to the extreme of coarseness. Why can't we have fresh and delicate fancy in such of these effusions as are professedly sentimental, and in those which are intended to be jocose, have really bright, good-humored satire? If poets like HOLMES and ALDRICH, BRYANT and LONGFELLOW, would only try their hand at this work, St. Valentine's day would be as much honored in the observance as it now is in the breech.

THE New York *Times* publishes in detail the vote in North Carolina, which shows that while TILDEN'S reputed majority was nearly 16,000 an obvious fraud of about 16,000 votes was committed. The machinery was in the hands of the Democrats, and it was run in the TILDEN interest. As is demonstrated in the table to which we refer, the total adult male population of North Carolina is liberally estimated at 228,708. The total vote in November last was 234,731, or 6,023 more than the whole adult male population of the State. It is too late to influence the main result by such exposures as these. But the irrefragable evidence which we present simply proves the utter hollowness of the Democratic pretense that the party desires a fair count. On the contrary, a fair count is precisely what they have never permitted where it could be prevented.

THE more the rotten Life Insurance companies are looked after, the worse they appear. In the case of the Continental the testimony shows that $150,000 actually paid out to different officers of the company was carried on the books as cash in bank, and so sworn to in annual statement. If this cannot be met by counter evidence, it will place the officers of the Continental in an as unfortunate a position as those of the Security Company. A transaction with the New Jersey Mutual Company, the day before the officers of the Continental were enjoined against disposing of the latter's funds, is now exposed as giving away more than $100,000 of securities without any consideration. Back of such transactions there were doubtless others upon which they were based, and until the whole story is told the line cannot be drawn between what was shocking mismanagement and what may have been crime. The Capitol Life Company, of Washington, into which the New Jersey Mutual sought to re-insure, has gone out of business.

WE have taken no active part in the discussion relative to the Ohio river improvement, of late, because we were of precisely the impression that attached among our legislators, that the Chamber of Commerce had gone back on its own record in the matter. The explanations made at the Saturday meeting show that such was not the fact. The Chamber called a meeting, which, it seems, was captured by coal men, and run in hostility to the enterprise. We cannot for the life of us see where the proposed dam, especially if the locks are built with reference to the coal trade, will prove detrimental to that interest. There are now several dams and locks on the Monongahela, and they do not prevent the coal fleets from coming down. But the Legislature should remember that there are other great interests dependent on improved river communication, besides coal; and that the proposed improvement is in the interest not only of a great city, like Pittsburgh, but of many and varied interests. The members, led by Mr. LONG, who have made the gallant fight, practically for the improvement of the Ohio, deserve praise and support.

BREAKING FAITH.

The Democrats at Washington are in great trouble over Florida, and the Electoral Commission. We stated, when the bill to organize the commission was pending that the Democrats would stand by it just so long as it worked in their interest and no longer. They were not disposed to peace, and were determined to have the Presidency, at all hazards. They have already illustrated the correctness of this estimate by fillibustering against the decision. The Senate promptly acted in the case, and was ready to go forward with the count Saturday afternoon, but the House adjourned till Monday. This adjournment was avowedly to make time, and was a violation of the spirit, and as the Senate interprets it, the letter of the law, organizing the Electoral Commission. The Democrats, despite what they say, realize that they have no case, either in Louisiana or Oregon. The Louisiana case is so simple and clear,—the law so explicit and distinct and the authority of the Returning Board so clearly established, that a decision will not be hard to reach there. As we understand it, the Democracy are divided as to the policy to be pursued. They would like to fillibuster till after the 4th of March, and thus create a necessity for a new election, but fear the effects of this course on their future prospects. They act like desperadoes, controlled, not by moral principle, or the obligations of honor, but by the question whether a given policy will be detrimental to their interests. There is no depth of moral turpitude to which they will not descend, and no act of bad faith for which they are not ready. Bribery, perjury, violence, forgery, and murder have been freely and unblushingly used, as features of a Presidential canvass, and the spirit of these crimes is prominent in the present movements of the Democracy at Washington,—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD being the High Priest of the corrupt dispensation.

From all these things we believe the good Lord will deliver the American people. The crimes of the bad element, struggling so viciously for power, have brought them no substantial success. They have been defeated by unexpected turns and incidents. They joined in with the Electoral Commission, because they believed they would secure a majority of its members. The loss of DAVIS checked their hopes and made them desperate. The talk of partisanship,—who displays more of it than their people? Their press admit, even down to the *Po 4*, that they had no case against HUMPHREYS, and yet their seven voted against him. They have no room to complain of partisanship when BRADLEY voted with them on one point, while their force has been united even where the evidence was absolutely convincing. Partisanship, of the lowest character, rules and ruins the Democracy.

THE DELEGATES.

The Republican primaries were held Saturday, and the result shows that in the Mayoralty and Treasurer's Convention, there must be concession and combination, to make a nomination. For Mayor, HUMPHREYS heads the poll, with WAINWRIGHT and BRUSH about even with each other, and BUTLER with a few delegates. If the interests of HUMPHRIES are well managed, he will probably make the nomination,—although the opposing interests are sharply and alertly managed. For Treasurer, BROWN heads the list, but has not enough votes to make the nomination. The three competing candidates,—KILGORE, DENNISON and MITCHELL have enough to nominate one of their number. What they will do, or how well they will manage their affairs is yet to be seen. It was suggested that they unite rather than divide their forces at the primaries, but over confidence prevented, and they have practically played into the hands of BROWN. If the same tactics are continued, BROWN will be nominated, not by any strength of his own, but by the kindness of the three candidates who profess to be opposed to him. There can be no doubt that should HUMPHRIES be nominated for Mayor, the Treasurer should come from this side of the Monongahela. Looking to this, there is a renewal of the old rumor of an effort on the part of BROWN'S friends to defer the Mayoralty convention till they have made their fight for Treasurer and discovered the result. The conventions should all be held at one time, and the best men fairly nominated.

It does not become us to look after particular candidates, but we urge that we need as strong and fair a ticket as can be made. The restlessness of the people is real; and we have no time for experiments. The utmost fairness should rule in the Convention to repair a sense of bitterness that naturally follows unfair operations in the primaries. Let the conventions be fairly organized, contests be legitimately settled, and the candidates unite their interests so that the strongest man shall be nominated. Whoever can go before the people best is the person to be nominated. We assume that this is the man with the clearest record, and best general qualities.

DESPERATION VS. WEAKNESS.

The brutality of the Democratic majority in the House at Washington, and its contrast with the weakness, not to say pusillanimous course of the Republicans there, is exciting remark throughout the country. The members of the Louisiana Returning Board are kept confined in a dungeon beneath the Capitol, where not a ray of natural light penetrates, because they do not produce certain papers demanded of them. One of them is an old man of seventy years, and all are persons entitled at least to treatment equal to that accorded to a common murderer. In this age, a man condemned to death for the most brutal murder, would be better treated. WELLS is sick from the effects of his confinement, and irrespective of that, the House acts as though it deliberately proposed to destroy his life. The matter was brought to the attention of the House, and the Democracy justified their course by attempting to shift responsibility from one to another. The Speaker placed it on the House; it on the Sergeant-at-Arms; he on the Committee of Education for refusing the use of their room; and all finally declared that they had no better accommodations,—while COX, with less hypocrisy than the rest, intimated that it was a piece of revenge for some similar action by the Republicans in the case of IRWIN and KILBOURNE.

It should be borne in mind that the House has no legal reason for detaining these men,—much less for incarcerating them in a dungeon. It is a wholly arbitrary and illegal action. The facts and the point at issue are these: The Returning Board was declared in contempt for not producing the original records, on which their action as Returning officers was based. They were not, at the time, in possession of those returns, or records, and were not charged with their custody. The law of Louisiana, under which they acted, required them, when they had completed the canvass for State officers, to file the original documents with the Secretary of State, which was done. The papers demanded are, therefore, in the custody of the Secretary of State of Louisiana, and not subject to the order of the members of the Returning Board. When MORRISON'S Committee was in New Orleans, they demanded those records, and the Board replied that they were in use, but that copies could be had the committee paying the expense. This they refused to do, and now that the papers have passed out of the custody of the Board, they are incarcerated in a dungeon and held thus subject to the orders of a Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms, who evidently understand what is expected of them. The brutal revenge of the Democratic party falls upon those who committed no contempt, and one of whom is an old man of seventy. It is equivalent to the Bastile in the days of Robespierre. For this country, it is a new and terrible revelation of brutality and inspires the questions, where does the House derive the authority to thus act; and is there no appeal to justice and right in the case? Does an angry partisan majority possess the power to persecute unto death those of another political faith, and this on a mere pretext?

These questions aside, and it is felt that the Republicans in Congress are not doing their duty as against this spirit of proscription and brutality. The subject was brought to the attention of the House in a very moderate manner on Thursday, but without any effect. We insist that the Republican members of the House owe it to themselves and the party to unite in a formal and earnest protest against the treatment thus bestowed. If this is unavailing, the Senate owes it to the country to put aside its easy dignity and take action that will be effective. There has been too much yielding to the violent and proscriptive spirit of the Democrats on the part of our Representatives in Congress, and, if we do not greatly err, all this will be taken account of by the people. The Democracy, having been beaten at the polls, have openly and deliberately attempted by violence and brutality to force Congress to give way, and enable them to seize on the Government. They have managed to secure the enormous concession of the Electoral Commission, in which every advantage was given them, and not a single concession made by them. But when all this had been conceded, they found that they had no case. Florida comes up with no advantage whatever for them, and thus they are desperately bent on making a case in Louisiana. Three witnesses of the worst character are brought in to impeach the Louisiana Board,—but their garrulous lying defeats their purpose. Finally the attempt is made to force the members of the Returning Board to say what is desired, and failing, an attempt is made, by confining them in a noisome dungeon, where gas affords the only light they have, to destroy their lives! The equal to this, in downright brutality, has not been known in modern times.

The Senate or the courts can promptly bring this matter to an issue. It is an outrage on the rights of American citizenship. An actual case of contempt may be legitimately punishable; but to make a constructive case of contempt, and then use it as a pretext for brutal and fiendish punishment, is to go beyond the powers the people are willing to entrust to Congress. But the Republican party even now demands that its representatives in the branches of Congress shall use their utmost power to rectify this outrage. That the Democrats have clearly exceeded the Constitutional power of the House, we do not for a moment doubt; and that it is done in the spirit of vindictiveness and brutality, is clear as the noonday sun. Unless our people mean to lay down, and allow the Democracy to trample over them, it is time their representatives displayed some positiveness in securing justice to those in the Capitol dungeon.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Miss Clara Morris has gone to Santa Barbara, Cal., for her health.

—Nilsson, Lucca and Patti are announced to sing in turn at Vienna.

—The latest case of elopement—The man who let his temper run away with him.

—Mr. Hinton R. Helper, author of "The Impending Crisis," has gone to South America.

—The Emperor William, of Germany, is suffering from dropsy in his lower extremities.

—A wedding took place in Wales the other day in which the groom was 17 and the bride 65.

—The daughter of Louisa Mulbach, the novelist, is playing in German drama in San Francisco.

—It is said that Representative Kasson, of Iowa, will be the next Governor of that State, or the next United States Senator.

—Judge Bradley, of the Commission, owns and lives in the house in Washington built and once occupied by Stephen A. Douglas.

—Country editors, it must be admitted, are not generally cowards; but not one of them dares advertise a prize for the best "Ode to Spring."

—The physicians of the Grand Duke Nicholas certify he will not be able to mount a horse for two years, and so he must relinquish command of the Czar's army.

—Among the snow-shovelers at Syracuse last week was Bushnell Forrest, second son of the noted Confederate General, N. B. Forrest. He was poor, proud and plucky.

—Henry Watterson, who was born in Washington when his father was a Representative in Congress, has had a son born to him. Now he will know what the quiet of a nursery is.

—We are pained to learn from Dr. Fish, of Newark, N. J., that "Huxley has made an ass of himself." Because that is revolting in the wrong direction. It is backsliding, by Jove!—*Rochester Democrat.*

—More faded glories of the Centennial. All the bunting was sold at auction the other day for seven dollars, while a lot of police belts and maces, singularly enough, went off to a Mr. Justice for seven cents each.

—Jose Maria Iglesias, ex-Chief Justice of Mexico and claimant to the Presidency, is a man of learning, and at twenty-one had been for some time a college professor. He is distinguished for his classical attainments, and has been an historian and an editor.

—A Chicago newspaper says that a St. Louis belle, traveling in Europe, had a last made exactly like her foot; and she got it through the Custom House free of charge as a work of art by pretending that it was a part of Bartholdi's colossal statue of Liberty.

—Well informed persons will scarcely be surprised to read in the European dispatches this morning that "Midhat Pahsa, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, has fallen." The ordinance requiring citizens to throw ashes on their sidewalks was never properly enforced.

—An exchange remarks that Mrs. Brooks, the Arkansas genius, ought to get some boarding-house butter and carve a Samson. Samson lost his strength when he lost his hair, but whoever heard of butter losing its strength in that way?—*Louisville Commercial.*

—One of the attractions in a Baltimore church fair is an imitation Swiss mountain, eighty feet high, up which a pretty girl in Alpine dress will guide a traveler for twenty-five cents. Another allurement is a walk under the ocean accompanied by a girl who personates a mermaid as near as nature and decorum will permit.

—New York is giving big "charity balls" for the poor; and it must be quite a treat to a starving man or woman to read that Mrs. So-and-so wore white silk, court train, trimmed with knife-pleated ruffles; and that Mrs. Lofty's diamonds were valued at ten thousand dollars. Such gorgeous descriptions are calculated to appease a man's hunger and cheer him up. But, after all, the best charity ball for a hungry man is a codfish ball.

—Fashions that would speak for themselves: For grass-widows, lawn; for elderly women, moire antique; for Democratic belles, anything but rep; for women inclined to baldness, mohair; for women with poodles, muslin; for shippers' wives, alpaca; for the Misses Neverready, delaine; for sailors' wives, serge; for dairy-women, calico; for soldiers' wives, bombazine; for debtors' wives, ticking; for women with profane husbands, kersey; for careless servants, crash; for Mrs. Sitting Bull, whoopskirts.

A TRAMP'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Marrying a Woman with a Few Thousands, Who Loved Him at First Sight.

Father Loughlin, of Flushing, yesterday married Patrick McGrath and Kate White. Kate has long been a domestic in the family of the late Dr. Sprague, of Flushing. She has been in America at least twenty-five years. From the proceeds of her many years of labor she succeeded in saving nearly $3,000. Patrick's past history is a blank. It is only known that he was a tramp when he entered Flushing, bound for the County Poor House on Barnum Island. He slept in the village jail on the night of his arrival, and next morning stopped at Mrs. Sprague's kitchen door to beg his breakfast. Kate had never seen him before, nor had he ever seen her. She invited him in and he fared well, eating at the same table with her. Patrick is not a bad looking Hibernian. Kate's features, though a little seared, are not so ugly as to be objectionable to a commonplace man. They would have an unusual charm for such a man as Patrick, then poverty-stricken, when the few thousands she had in the bank were made a part of the consideration. They must have had a pleasant time around the breakfast table, for when Patrick was ready to resume his meandering, Kate thought it would be better for him to remain in the village. He might be able to find work; if not, she would not let him go hungry, and he could sleep in the tramps' quarters—at the hall. Patrick remained.

It proves to have been a case of love at first sight, at least as far as Kate is concerned. Patrick next day proposed to leave town, and she put in another objection. If he liked, she would pay his board for a week. Of course he had no objection to that, but he thought no boarding mistress would be likely to accommodate him in his ragged condition. Kate was equal to the emergency. The landlady looked upon him as a brother to Kate, and was profuse in praise of her good qualities. From her Patrick learned of the snug little bank account, and fell in love with her on the minute. If he only had work he would marry her in an hour, but if she would remember him, and prosperity attended his efforts, they might soon become one. The appeal went to Kate's heart straight as ever Creed moor bullet entered bull's eye. He was her "darlint boy" from that minute, and she produced the needful for the accomplishment of the nuptials. Patrick changed a $100 bill at the clothing store, and purchased the handsomest ring the jeweler could produce. That night they were man and wife, just three days after meeting. He is about twenty-five, and she is not less than forty years old.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Somebody Ought to be Somebody.

Somebody ought to be Governor of South Carolina. Somebody ought to be Governor of Louisiana, and so forth. Somebody ought to be elected President of the United States. Somebody ought to find out if anybody is going to be somebody.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE SUPREME COURT ROOM.

The Place that is Worthy of Such a Trial—The Striking Memories Clustering Around the Hall Where the Commission Holds Its Sessions.

"Curtis," the lively correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, thus sketches the place in which the Commission holds its sessions:

The Electoral Commission, or "The High Joints," as they are called familiarly, have proven to be very stupid; still the novelty of the thing, the very fact that a Presidential lawsuit is going on, attracts a great many people every day, and thousands are turned from the doors because there is now room for them within the shallow temple of justice. The Supreme Court room where they meet used to be the old Senate chamber, and is holy with reminiscences of the greatness of past generations. About 1817 the Senate was able to sit here, the damage done to the Capitol on August 24, 1814, by the British troops having been repaired. James Monroe was President then; John Marshall was Chief Justice, Henry Clay was serving his third term as Speaker of the House, Elbridge Gerry, whose body lies out in the Congressional Cemetery on Capital Hill, was Vice President, and presided over the Senate. In this hall were counted the electoral votes for James Monroe and Daniel Tompkins, of New York, but the next count was made in the old Hall of Representatives, which is now used as a gallery for statuary. Illinois was admitted into the Union the year after Monroe's electoral vote was counted for the second time.

In this room occurred the debate on the Missouri compromise, which proposed that Missouri should come into the Union as a slave State, but prohibited slavery north of the thirty-sixth parallel. Here La Fayette was received as the guest of Congress in 1824, and here John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun were inaugurated the year after. In 1828 the first protective tariff act was passed here, with John C. Calhoun presiding. Four years after his State, under his lead, desiring to get foreign goods cheaper than those of domestic manufacture, passed an ordinance that the act should be null and void in that State, and brought Old Hickory down on them with his nullification proclamation. Here was the scene of the debate between Daniel Webster and Paul Hayne, and of many other oratorical battles between the giants of those days. In 1858 the room was given to the Supreme Court, which previously held its sittings in a chamber in the basement of the Capitol now occupied by the Court of Claims.

The chamber is a semi-circle, seventy-five feet across one way, and forty-five feet the other. It is dome-like, and has a small rotunda, at the top of which is a circle of colored glass, throwing rays of blue and green and yellow down upon the bald pates of the justices. Nearly all the justices are bald; Chief Justice Waite has a full shock of hair, and Justices Strong and Bradley are well covered, but the rest of them are as smooth as shaven monks.

Above the long, high bench on which the commission sits is a little loft, which used to be the ladies' gallery when the Senate sat in the chamber, but now the dust of twenty years has been swept from its floor, and the newspaper correspondents have been given it as an aerie.

Around the room are bracketed busts of the Chief Justices.

John Jay, who resigned to become Minister to England, and afterward ran for Governor of New York; John Rutledge, who was appointed Chief Justice, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and he died of a broken heart; Oliver Ellsworth, who framed the bill for the judiciary of the United States; John Marshall, who was Secretary of State and Chief Justice at the same time; Taney, and Chase. Wm. Cushing, in 1795, and Roscoe Conkling, in 1874, are the only men who ever declined to be Chief Justice of the United States. John Rutlege, Caleb Cushing, and George H. Williams are the only men whose appointments to the office the Senate refused to confirm.

About a third of the interior is enclosed in a semicircular bar, within which the practicing attorneys are given tables; without this bar are cushioned seats for spectators, which were meant to hold fifty or sixty, but during the sitting of the commission three times as many have crowded in.

To-day there were fifty ladies present; some of them crowded in on the narrow benches, some standing among the throngs of men. Senator Edmunds' wife and daughter, Senator Frelinghuysen's wife, Chief Justice Waite's daughter, and Mrs. Pelton, who wants to be mistress of the White House if her husband's uncle is counted in, were among the number. As she came in the other day with her husband, old General Hunter, with his white hair and mustache, rose to give her his seat; but she was too respectful to take the seat of an old man, and thanking him, leaned on the railing near General Logan's shoulder. Back in a corner, obscured by the crowd, sat Roscoe Conkling, "grand, gloomy and peculiar." He wanted to sit on the bench along with Edmunds, but the Senate would not place him there; so he sits and chews his whiskers, with a cynical smile. Tom Murphy, ex-Collector at New York, sits on one side of him, and Platt, member of Congress from Oswego, New York, on the other. Ex-Attorney General Williams sits in front of Conkling and whispers suggestions in Evarts and Matthews' ears. Acting Vice President Ferry has a chair under the shadow of the bench, and stroking his long beard wonders if the commission won't fail to decide by the 4th of March and make his successor President.

Evarts speaks in loud nasal tones; O'Conor is Irishy and irritable; Stanley Mathews has a rich, rounded voice and elegant manners, and looks like President Grant; Jere Black sits like a boy with the fidgets, and whirls his silver tobacco box; Jim Root is poring over law books with disheveled hair; David Dudley Field, the Carker of the bar, smiles hypocritically and attempts to make suggestions; Matt Carpenter sits listlessly and looks as if he was ashamed of being seen in bad company. The lawyers drone away on their speeches. The Justices take copious notes and occasionally ask a question of the speaker to show that they are paying attention. Mr. Morton and Mr. Payne are the only two men on the bench whose voices have not yet been heard. The audience yawn and stretch, and wish it was all over.

STATE NEWS.

WM. MCLAUGHLIN was killed on the railroad at Altoona on Friday. His remains were buried yesterday.

LEWIS MINCH, a tanner of New Lisbon, O., committed suicide a few days ago by hanging himself. Destitution was the cause of it.

JOEL STUMP, a thriving farmer in Penn township, residing on a small farm, having but seven milch cows and thirty chickens, sold to the hucksters in one year 1,050 pounds of butter and 318 dozens of eggs. This does not include the butter and eggs required for his own use; the butter of one week, which was stolen; nor the cream and milk of another week which was spoiled by high water in the spring house.

THE DAUNTLESS HUNDRED THOUSAND.

We are coming, Henry Watterson,
One hundred thousand more,
We are thirsting like the raven
For some abolition gore.
We are ranged along before the bar,
And when you pay the score
You'll wish you died before you called
That hundred thousand more.

We are coming Henry Watterson,
You hear our little horn!
The thirstiest lot of warrior men
That cried for liquid corn.
We are waiting, Henry Watterson,
Your hundred thousand more;
And if you're going back on us,
What did you call us for?
—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Progress of Civilization.

Young America is advancing. Here is the evidence. Youth of six years—"Papa, you must get me some marbles." Fond Parent—"Marbles, my son; do you know how to play marbles?" He waited until the next night for his answer. Youth, displaying a pocket inflated with rattling agates—"Ah ha! see there?" Papa—"Why, what's that?" Youth—"Marbles!" Don't I know how to play?" Papa—"Where did you get 'em?" Youth—"Skinned a feller!"—*Boston Traveller.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Bakewell, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.
JUDGE KETCHAM.

John Connelly, bankrupt, and John Connelly & Bro., bankrupts, Northumberland county. Petitions for discharge presented and usual order.

E. B. Burnham, bankrupt. Petition for discharge and usual order.

Jno. Weisner, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition for discharge and usual order.

Reppert & Williams, bankrupts, city. Rule on Lawrence Sands, assignee, to show cause why he should not pay certain rents to the Library Hall Company. Returnable on 12th inst.

Milton McClain, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Petition for discharge presented and usual order.

A. H. Brown, bankrupt, Venango county. Order for the examination of certain witnesses before Register Rogers.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, city. Register's report confirmed absolutely.

D. R. Bowman, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Rule on J. W. Bailey, assignee, to show cause why a certain deed should not be delivered to John Williams, returnable on the 24th inst.

James Casey, bankrupt, city. Order directing Bibby Bros. to pay said bankrupt certain wages.

Richard S. Waring, bankrupt, city. Petition of Henry H. King to proceed on a writ of *pluries levari facias* against bankrupt's property, and the order asked for declined, for the reason set forth in said order.

Jos. O. Hallett, bankrupt, Luzerne county, the same discharged from bankruptcy.

J. R. Bigham, bankrupt, Blair county. Rule on Register Brotherline to show cause why he should not return certain records, made absolute.

George W. Walters & Co., bankrupts, Jefferson county. Hearing on motion for an injunction continued to the 17th inst.

Robert D. Kennedy, bankrupt, city. Hearing on similar motion continued till further notice.

H. Clay Minor & Son, bankrupts, Green county; creditors petition for ascertainment and liquidation of liens presented and referred to Register Knox.

Michael McAlunomey, bankrupt, Allegheny. Discharged from bankruptcy.

U. S. Circuit Court.
JUDGE MCKENNAN.

Phœnix Manufacturing Co. of Massachusetts vs. McCullough, Dalzell & Co., this city, bill in equity to restrain respondents from manufacturing crucibles for the melting of steel, which complainants allege is an infringment of a patent owned by them. At the conclusion of the argument complainants withdrew the motion for an injunction.

Common Pleas No. 1.
JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Henry Wilhelm for use of W. H. Williams vs Franz Peter Pingen. Record amended and judgment ordered to be entered for the penalty of the bond, viz.: $3,400.

Application of the Hazelwood Building and Loan Association for dissolution. Account of the treasurer confirmed *nisi*, to become absolute unless exceptions shall be filed.

Peter Stone was appointed Election Inspector for the Third district of the Fifteenth ward, and Robert Reese Judge of Elections for the Third district of the Twenty-sixth ward.

C. H. K. Kline vs. J. H. Graff & Son. Rule to show cause why the application for a capias should not be dismissed.

George Peterman vs. the Lawrenceville and Evergreen Railway Company. R. B. Carnahan appointed master and examiner to take testimony.

Martha Ash for use vs. George E. Brewer. Rule to show cause why judgment should not be stricken off; meantime proceedings stayed.

Voluntary assignment of Bleakley & Kunz. Bond of Maurice F. Kunz in the sum of $11,000, with Matthew Anderson and Robert Inder as securities, approved.

Golleb Gross was appointed Election Judge in the first precinct of the Third ward, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Louis Kettlebarger.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-MORROW.

Trauerman vs. National Insurance Company.
Same vs. Humboldt Insurance Company.
Same vs. Teutonia Insurance Company.
Maley vs. Castle Shannon Railroad Company.
Bigger, administrator, vs. city of Pittsburgh.
Park Savings Bank vs. Burchfield.
Campbell vs. Erdner.
Vick et al. vs. Hiddise Band.
Atkinson vs. Faulkson.
Jones vs. Point Bridge.
Home Machine Company vs. Fahr.
Ihmsen vs. Ledlie.
Griffin et ux. vs. Butler.
Gatz vs. Seigmund.
Williams vs. Johnson.
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company vs. Barnum.

Common Pleas No. 2.
JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

Anna Lysle vs. Orgen A. Lysle, libel in divorce. Petition presented and subpoena awarded, and rule granted to show cause why defendant should not pay plaintiff a reasonable sum for counsel fees and for her support.

Eliza Sheidt vs. Jacob Sheidt. Thos. D. Carnahan, Esq., appointed commissioner to take testimony and report.

Charles Hartman vs. John Schetzell. Preliminary injunction dissolved and L. P. Stone appointed master to state an account between the parties litigant.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO MORROW.

Vandergift et al. vs. Lightihill's heirs.
Walker vs. Anderson et al.
Hare, Sheriff, vs. Dickson.
Martin, widow, vs. P. R. R. Company.
Cluley vs. Phillips.
Point Bridge Company vs. Stacey.
Schultz vs. Beltzhoover.
Robinson vs. Smith.
Barrett vs. Noble.
Dawson vs. Lambie.
Martin vs. Glenn.
Lemon vs. M'Fadden et al.
Iron and Glass Dollar Bank vs. Sannor.

Legal Notes.

The will of Conrad Naumann, late of the borough of Etna, dated August 7, 1876, naming testator's wife Elizabeth as executrix, was filed in the Register's office for probate on Saturday.

SAMUEL DE FEUE, of Bradford county, convicted at the last term of the U. S. District Court of forging a pension draft, was sentenced Saturday by Judge Ketcham to the Western Penitentiary for one year.

A COPY of the will of the late John S. Dilworth, formerly of this city, but who latterly resided in Philadelphia, and died there, was received Saturday from that city. It was made September 10, 1870, and decedent's son, William S. Dilworth, and Thompson Bell appointed executors.

THE City Attorney made application in Common Pleas No. 1 Saturday morning for the appointment of election inspectors in districts of the Third, Seventh, Eighth, Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth wards, representing at the same time resignations of the former incumbents. Major A. M. Brown heard of the movement and objected to the appointment of the officers at that time, saying that it looked very much likea "put up job" in the interest of a candidate for one of the city offices, and the court, being of the same opinion, held the matter under advisement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
488 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list. 643

STOCK SPECULATORS
Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of *N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, World* and *Sun*, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals; also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges of the N.Y. Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage (26 cents a month.)
L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
026 37 Bond street, New York.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. February 10.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. 1877.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. February 10.

New Spring Goods Arriving Daily for Every Department
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
—AT—
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

☞Latest novelties in Foreign and American Dress Goods arriving now in colors and fabrics for early spring season, at very low prices.

A new and complete line of
Plain and Fancy White Goods
At unusually low prices.

New and Fashionable Spring Shawls in great variety.

New Cloaks and Sacques, no old styles, all new and fresh at exceedingly low prices.

Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits, in all kinds of materials at lowest prices.

We have on our counters, on second floor, a new and beautiful line of Ladies' and Misses'
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
All new goods this season at very low prices.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &c.,
A complete, new and well selected stock in all grades very cheap.

Latest fashionable styles in
Gents' Ready-Made Clothing.
We call particular attention to our lines of
MOURNING GOODS,
Which are very complete. Agents for Courtald's Crapes, of which we have a full line of numbers; also,
BLACK CRAPE VEILS,
At much less than usual prices.

☞Despite the steady advance in Cotton Goods, and the unusually active trade of the past week, surprising even our own expectations, we will offer unexcelled bargains in Domestic Goods.

At 5 and 6¼c. heavy Brown Sheetings.
At 7¾ and 8c., extra heavy Unbleached Sheetings.
At 10c., a 40 inch very fine Unbleached Sheeting.
At 6¼ and 7c. fine Bleached Muslins.
At 8½c., soft-finish yard wide Bleached Muslin.
At 9c., half-bleached Muslin, very fine, ⅞ to 1c per yard less than usual.
At 10c., best favorite makes of soft-finish Muslin.
At 12½c., well-known Wamsutta Muslin.
At 12½c., 46-inch Bleached Pillow Case Muslin.
At 22c., 11-4 Unbleached Sheetings.

Notwithstanding the recent actual advance in Sheetings in the East, we still continue to sell ours at our usual low prices.

At 30 and 33c., extra heavy Loom Table Linens.
At 35 and 37½c., extra heavy and wide Loom Linens.
At 37½c., good Bleached Table Linens.
At 60 and 62½c., extra fine satin-finish Damasks.
At 70 and 75c., new lines Turkey Red Damasks.
At 87½c and $1, extra heavy Turkey Red Damasks.
At 5 and 6¼c., all-linen Crash for Towelings.
At 8½ and 10c., extra heavy and Twilled Towelings.
At 6¼ and 8½c., good heavy Linen Towels.
At 60, 75, 87½c and $1 per dozen, a job lot of Napkins, all linen and very fine—about one-half their real value.

At 5 and 6¼c., best makes of Shirting and Dress Calicos.
At 6¼c., yard-wide Dark Chintzes.
Beautiful line of light, medium and Dark Chintzes, Cretonnes and Percales.

Special discount to families and others buying Goods by the piece.

At 5c per box, Linen faced Paper Collars—sold all a cog at 10c.

☞We respectfully call attention to the following goods and prices. We have made extra efforts and endeavors to produce these goods, and we feel confident they cannot be equalled for the prices.

We ask particular attention to two numbers of Unlaundried Shirts.

At 60 Cents,
Heavy Muslin Unlaundried Shirts, well made, or $3 20 per half dozen.

At 85 Cents,
An Unlaundried Shirt, three-ply, 1,800 linen fronts and cuffs, cannot be made now to sell for less than 95c. These we sell by the half dozen at $4 50. These Shirts have felled seams, and are the same as are usually sold at 90c and $1.

At 62½ Cents,
The Progress Shirt, two combined in one, sold generally at $1 75. The material costs more than the price we are offering them.

At 75 Cents,
The Progress Shirt, two in one, in newest styles of Percales; also with linen reversible fronts. These have been $2.00 each.

At $1.00,
We are offering a lot of White Dress Shirts, slightly soiled and odd sizes, three ply, very fine linen fronts and cuffs, open and closed fronts; have been $1.50, $1.75, $2 and $2.50.

At 62½ Cents to $2,
Unequaled bargains anywhere in White Dress Shirts, and prices are the lowest.

NOTICE—This Department has been especially placed under the sole supervision of one person, and by most favorable terms and contracts for large lots with manufacturers, we are enabled to offer unprecedented bargains in these goods and we propose to make it one of the most attractive and popular departments of our store, and patrons may depend upon receiving the best value for their money.

☞This Department receiving new additions daily will be found unusually attractive. All the latest Spring Novelties now being received at much less than usual prices.

At 5c, good fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs.
At 6¼c, all-linen Hemmed Handkerchiefs, for Ladies.
At 8½, 10 and 12½c, all-linen Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, worth 12½, 15 and 20c.
At 12½c, Real Silk Windsor Neck Ties.
At 25c, a few Roman Figured

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 12, 1877.

Quiet still prevails in banking circles. Generally speaking the banks have more money than they can profitably employ, but are careful as to the securities on which they loan. Much paper is being carried, without reduction, though generally the effort is made to change paper by having the old wiped out, and new substituted. The business situation is relatively unchanged. A moderate increase of general business has existed for several days past. This is the effect of the pleasant weather we have been having of late, and should it continue long enough to preclude a possibility of a return to the severe winter weather of the early part of the season, we may expect to see the marts of trade put on the smiling face of spring some weeks in advance of previous seasons. The obstacles to navigation are pretty much over for the season, with no likelihood of a renewal of them during the present winter, and with this fact established an impetus will be given to down river trade.

Rates of discount at the banks remain unchanged.

FIRE LOSSES LAST YEAR.

The statement of the fires and fire losses in the United States for 1876 shows that there were 9,301 fires, and the value of property destroyed was $73,775,000, of which $38,261,000 was covered by insurances. In the preceding year the losses amounted to $86,328,000, and the insurance to $43,631,000. The losses for 1876 were about one half of 1 per cent. on the assessed value of all taxable property in the country; those for 1875 were nearly two-thirds of 1 per cent., and those of 1871, the year of the Chicago fire, were about 1½ per cent. If we estimate the annual increment of national wealth at 10 per cent., 10 per cent. of this increment was destroyed by fire last year, and 30 per cent. of it in 1871. It is not very encouraging to reflect that we are burning up our annual net earnings at this rate.

THE USURY LAW.

The bill before the New York Legislature, which makes 7 per cent. the legal rate of interest, is likely to provoke a very bitter fight. In support of this bill a petition has been presented, signed by 700 bankers, manufacturers and merchants—a petition representing over $500,000,000 of capital. The opponents of the measure are getting ready to wage warfare against it, and as both sides are determined—full of fight and full of tenacity—the struggle will be likely be an intensely interesting one.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, *No.* 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold		5-20's 1865 coupons	116½
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	114½	" 1867 "	117¾
" 1865	108½	Currency 6's	122¼
" 1865 new	110½	New 5 per cents	111
5-20's 1867	113-8/10	10-40's coupons	111⅛

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	101	Ohio & Mississippi	6¾
Erie	8⅝	Union Pacific	65
C. C. & I. C.	82¾	Toledo & Wabash	7¼
" Pref.	92¾	Harlem	140
St. Paul	18⅛	Adams Express	104
" Pref.	34½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	102
Lake Shore	53	U. S. Express	51
Del. Central	45⅛	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	83
Northwestern com.	39	Quicksilver	14
Do. Pref.	82¾	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	100⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	9½
Cleve. & Pitts.	90	Panama	140
Pacific Mail	25⅜	Iron Mountain	11
Western Union Tel.	71⅜	N. J. Central	—
Delaware, L. & W.	97	Del. & Hudson	—

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	45⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	58
Reading (S)	18⅜	Empire do. (B	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	139⅜	A. V. R. R. 7. pm. (B)	106
Oil Creek	37⅜	A. V. R. R. 7's (S	104
Lehigh Valley (A)	47	N. Pacific bonds (B	13⅜

NEW YORK, February 10, 1877.

Money 2@3; prime mercantile paper 8½@5. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000. The customs receipts were $255,000. The clearings were $24,000,000. Sterling 483½@485¾. Gold opened at 105⅝, advanced to 106, fell off to 105⅝, rallied to 105¾, and closed at 105⅝. The carrying rates were 3½, 2½ and 3. Silver is unchanged at London. Here the quotations are: silver bars, greenbacks 91 3/8½, and gold 1.23⅛; silver coin ½ per cent. discount.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, increase	$1,805,300
Specie, decrease	2,688,500
Legal tenders, increase	681,000
Deposits, increase	942,400
Circulation, increase	71,200
Reserve, decrease	2,442,700

Governments were active and steady. Railroad bonds were dull. State bonds were quiet and nominal. The stock market was firm and higher early dealings, especially for coal shares, which advanced on reports about the formation of a new combination. Where prices were not worked a partial reaction took place. In the afternoon prices were lower. The coal roads formed a feature of late dealings. New Jersey Central dropping to 17⅞, Delaware & Hudson to 39⅜ and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 68½. In the general list Western Union declined ⅞, Lake Shore to 53, Michigan Central to 45, St. Paul to 18⅜, preferred to 48⅝, and Northwest preferred to 37⅞. Rates advanced to 6 for sterling. Burlington & Quincy was quiet at 114@114¼, against sales at 111⅞ early in the day. The market closed active, firm and generally higher. The total sales to-day were 153,000 shares, of which 2,800 were Erie, 24,000 Lake Shore, 1,400 Northwestern, 5,600 St. Pauls, 27,700 Western Union, 31,000 Delaware & Lackawanna, 40,000 New Jersey Central, 4,800 Michigan Central, and 8,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

*Government*s.—United States coupons of 1881, 118⅛; do of 1867, 116⅝; do '65 new, 109⅝; do of '67, 113; do of '68, 116¼; new 5s, 113⅝; new 4½s, 107⅜; 10-40s, 110⅜; do coupons, 114⅝; currency 6s 122¼.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43¼; do. new 42¾; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s 106.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71⅛; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 29; Pacific Mail, 25; Marliposa, 11; do preferred, 31; Adams Express, 104; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 83; American Express, 58; United State Express, 51⅝; New York Central, 101; Erie, 8⅝; do preferred, 18; Harlem, 140; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 45½; Panama, 140; United Pacific, 65; Lake Shore, 52⅞; Illinois Central, 82; Pittsburgh, 92⅜; Northwest common, 33; do. preferred, 82⅜; C., C., C. & I., 27; New Jersey Central, 18⅜; Rock Island, 100¼; St. Paul, 18½; do. preferred, 48⅛; Toledo & Wabash 7¼; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 10¾; do. preferred, 113⅜; Chicago & Alton, 101; do. preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 68⅜; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 16⅝; Missouri Pacific, 24; Indiana Central, 24; Burlington & Quincy, 113⅞; Hannibal & St. Joe, 11⅛; Central Pacific, 102⅜; Union Pacific, 104⅝; Union Pacific Land Grant, 102⅜; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 97⅜.

LONDON, February 10—5 P. M.—Consols 95 15-16; 5-20s of '65, 105¾; do of '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 110¾; new 5s, 107¾; New York Central, 98½; Erie, 9¼; do. preferred, 19.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes, 106f 30c.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—United States new 5-20s, 105½.

BERLIN, February 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 2,622,000 marks.

The Sugar Crop of 1877.

A circular compiled for the purpose of giving general information respecting the crop prospects of the West Indies for 1877 predicts an increased yield of sugar and molasses over 1876 in nearly all the islands except Cuba, as follows: Barbados, 50,000 hhds sugar against 45,000 hhds last year, and molasses in proportion; Demerara, 105,000 to 110,000 hhds against 95,000, with molasses and rum in proportion; Trinidad, 60,000 to 70,000 hhds sugar against 59,000, with molasses in proportion; Grenada, 4,900 hhds sugar against 3,800; St. Vincent, 11,000 hhds sugar against 9,000; Tobago, 4,000 hhds sugar; St. Lucia, 12,000 hhds sugar; Martinique, 80,000 hhds sugar against 75,000, and molasses in proportion; Dominica, 4,500 hhds sugar against 3,700; Gandeloupe, larger than last year; Antigua, 18,000 hhds sugar against 7,700, and molasses and rum in proportion; St. Kitts, 2,000 hhds sugar, increase. Porto Rico exported 140,000,000 lbs sugar and 4,625,500 gallons of molasses in 1876, and the prospects for this year are very fair. Jamaica exported 29,074 hhds sugar and 22,038 puncheons rum in 1876, and the prospects are fine for this year. Of Cuba the opinion is ventured that its disturbed political state will interfere with commerce and agriculture, and that shipments will fall short of what they have heretofore been.

California Crops.

The Sacramento *Bee* thus remarks in its Monday's editorial: The rain, the life-giving rain, came down last night in ample and acceptable showers, sufficient to guarantee vigorous vegetation for a month to come. This rain was worth to the State of California—say from one month to every 15 minutes it could; and by and by we can afford to take much more at the same price. The indications are not now of a drought by spring, but, on the contrary, the promise seems ample for enough rain to make excellent crops. And with the Presidential question settled on the other side and good rains on this side Pacific coasters have much cause to rejoice. Whoever has not completed the work of planting trees and sowing grain should lose no time now in finishing up. There is encouragement to labor, and that is before him, the thrifty and the would-be thrifty husbandman will not fail to put his hand vigorously to plow or spade.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 10, 1877.

While there is no doubt but general business is improving, our merchants and manufacturers complain that it is not what it should be at this particular time; that in addition to a light demand, there is a very strong competition, and the margin for profit is small. But, while this is true, there is consolation in the fact that trade is now being conducted upon a legitimate basis, and one good effect of the panic has been to stop overtrading, which had got to be very common. No changes in values of any importance reported to-day.

APPLES—The arrivals are increasing as well as the demand, hence prices are no better; may be quoted at $1.25@$ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 35@40¢ ₱ gallon in kegs and firkins.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$3@4 cents.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales: Choice No. 1 Hurl, 7; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6½; choice green brush that will work up, 6; choice brush do, 5; good to fair do, 4½@4¾; good inside and covers, 4@4½; good crooked, 3@3½. Stocks here light and prices for choice green looking up.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 32@35c; extra, 24@28. The market is excessively dull for common stock, the supply of which is larger than it has been for years.

BEANS—Market is pretty well supplied and there is less activity, but there is no disposition to press sales of good stock. Prime to choice new crop navies, $2@2.25 ₱ bushel. Common stock dull at $1.90@1.75 ₱ bushel.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory still quoted at 14¾@15¢ to wholesale buyers and 1c additional in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $9@11 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—7@8c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEAS—There is a steady demand for prime green at $1.50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

DRIED FRUIT—There is scarcely enough movement to establish quotations. Apples, sake ₱ lb; halves Peaches, 12@13c ₱ lb. Evaporated unpeeled, 18@20c; fine evaporated peeled, 30@35c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The market continues dull; buyers, in anticipation of lower prices, are buying very sparingly, and sellers (for the same reason) are anxious to sell; we reduce our quotations to 22@22½c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet; buyers appear to be impressed with the belief that prices are more likely to decline than advance, hence they are buying only as their immediate necessities require. However, Wheat continues to keep up well at most of the principal points, and unless it recedes flour cannot go back much (if any) at all. We continue to quote choice brands of red winter and spring wheat at $7.75 in bbls, and $7.50 in sacks; ambers, $8@8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9@10. Rye flour, $4.75@5.25.

GROCERIES—There is a moderate degree of activity, and, notwithstanding orders are mostly small, they are more numerous, and we can report a fair business in the aggregate. Coffees still reported offish. While Sugars continue quiet, as they nearly always are at this particular time, the statistical position of the market continues favorable to sellers. The stocks of raw sugar in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore were as follows at comparative dates: Feb. 1, 1877, 16,745 tons; Feb. 3, 1876, 24,920 tons; Feb. 4, 1875, 41,009 tons.

SUGARS.		COFFEE.	
Crushed	13 a	Roasted Rio,	
Granulated	12¼ a	bulk	27¾@
Powdered	12¾a	Roasted Rio, in	
Cut Loaf	13 a	papers	28 a
A. Coffee	11¼a	Roasted Java	35 a
B Coffee	11¾a	Choice Rio—	
Extra C	11 a11¾	green	25 a
Yellows	10 a10¾	Prime Rio—	
Choice N. O.	9¾a 9¾	green	24 a
Prime N. O.	9¼a 9¾	Good Rio—green	23 a
		Choice Mocha—	
Chloce maple da		green	32 a
drips	38@0	SPICES.	
Fancy Syrups	47@48	Pepper—ground	
Good Syrups	43@45	bulk	21 a25
Fair Syrups	40a	Pepper-in grain	18 a
Sugar House	30a	Allspice	15 a
MOLASSES.		Cloves	35 a
Choice N. O.	68@69	Cinamon Bark	35 a
Prime N. O.	57@58	Mustard bond and in	12 a
Fair N. O.	53@55	Nutmegs	1.05 a1.20
TEAS.		FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Young Hyson ₱ lb		Layer Raisins ₱ ₱	2.10
full	70 a	Valencia Raisins	
Gunpowder	65 a	per lb	9¾a
Imperial do	60 a	Seedless mats	50@58
Japan do	55 a	to mat	5 00
Oolong do	55 a	Choice new Turkey	
Souchong	55 a	Prunes	7¾@8
RICE.		Old Turkey Prunes	6
Choice Carolina	6¾a7	Choice Peaches	18 a20
Choice Louisiana	5¾a6	Currants—new	7a7¾

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of Wheat continue meagre, and with a steady demand prices continue firm but unchanged; $1.45a1.50 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red; do. amber and white, $1.52a1.55. There is firmer feeling in Corn in the market, owing to a falling off in the receipts, but prices remain as last quoted; mixed at 38a39c and white at 40a41c. Ear Corn firmer and higher; quoted at 32a33c on wharf, and 1c more on track. Shelled Corn continues quiet and unchanged; 31a32c on track. Rye in fair demand at 74a75c. Barley continues dull and nominal, owing to the inferior quality that it is difficult to quote correctly.

HAY—Baled is very dull and prices are drooping; we now quote timothy at $12a14 and prairie at $8a10.

HOMINY—Steady at $3.50a3.65 ₱ bbl for best kiln dried.

MILLFEED—Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17a18 ₱ ton. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $18a20; Middlings, $24a26; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

ONIONS—$3.50a4.50 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—The market is pretty well supplied, and generally reported dull, but prices are still maintained; quotable at $1.10a1.25 per bu, from store in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand, but with the exception of Lard, which we advance ¼ of a cent ₱ h., no change in prices.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	12½	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11¼
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9	Do,	Hf bbls 11¾
Tutt Bacon S. C.	12¾	Do, kegs	12¾
Dried beef Ex S. C.	15	Do, 3 ℔ caddies	14½
Beef Tongues S. C.		Do, 8 ₱	do 14
Per doz	$6¾	Do, 5 ₱ pails	14¼
Bacon Should's new	8	Do, 5 ₱ do	14
Short Rib sides	10	Do, 3 ₱ do	14¼
Clear Sides	10½	Pigs feet (half bbls)	4 00
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.00	Do. (kegs)	2 40
Short Cut do	15.00	Ham Sausage	9

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c per lb; do. Turkeys, 14a15c. Live Chickens, 40a45c per pair, as to size.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ ₱ for good country mixed.

SALT—Is quoted as follows: No. 1 Extra ₱ bbl, $1.20; No. 1 common, $1; Imported Liverpool per bag, $2 10; 6 ₱ sacks, 60c; 2 ₱ sacks, 40c.

SEEDS—Timothy is quoted at $2@2.50 per bu; Timothy, $2.10a2.25; Flax, $1.40a1.50.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8½c per lb; country, 7½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 10, 1877.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of all kinds of stock were comparatively light this week, as follows: Cattle—243 cars, of which 124 cars were through, and 119 cars local; Hogs, 95 cars; Sheep, 55 cars.

CATTLE.

There has been very little done since our report of Thursday, nor was it expected, as there rarely is any business during the time in question. The market is generally over for the week by Thursday noon; some buyers usually start home on Wednesday night, while others remain until Thursday, but from then until the following Monday there is very little business done, and nine-tenths of the receipts are usually through consignments.

The general position of the market, however, did not vary much from that of the preceding week; the supply was unusually light and the quality common; so far as we could learn, there was not a single drove of prime cattle on sale, and, consequently, while trade was dull for common, the few good cattle found ready buyers, and that, too, at very full prices. Some salesmen quoted country half-fatted cattle (of which the offerings very largely consisted this week) as 5@5¼c lower, and insisted that a fair number of No. 1 shipping cattle (had there been any on sale) would have brought a sharp advance. Prime butcher cattle appear to be scarce at all points of distribution, and there is either a scarcity in first hands or else they are being held back for higher prices. We quote:

Extra 1,400@1,500 steers	5.75a6.00
Prime 1,200@1,400 steers	5.25a5.50
Good 1,200@1,300 steers	4.75a5.00
Fair 1,000@1,100 steers	4.00a4.50
Choice Cows and Stags	3.25a4.00
Stockers, as to quality	3.00a3.75

SHEEP.

The offerings during the week were light and the market was better for sellers, notwithstanding there was no improvement in the demand; it is true, Philadelphia buyers bought pretty freely, but the inquiry on New York account was very meagre—up to Thursday noon they had taken but four cars. Prices, as compared with last week, were ¼ higher, and for prime stock in particular, sellers had no difficulty in obtaining the advance. There were but very few prime sheep on sale, and, so far as we could learn, no sales were made at our highest quotation, but it was because there was a dearth of stock; the right kind of stock not for want of buyers. What course the market will take the coming week, we do not intend to predict, but it is feared by some that the improved prices may result in an over-supply. We quote as follows:

Extra 110a130 ℔s	6.00a6.50
Good 100a110 ℔s	5.75a6.00
Fair 90a100 ℔s	5.50a5.75
Common 70a75 ℔s	4.50a5.00

HOGS.

The market was more active and firmer to-day, but there was no quotable improvement in prices as compared with yesterday as compared with Wednesday and Thursday, however, Yorkers are 10a15c ₱ cwt higher, while Philadelphia hogs, on the other hand, may be quoted 10a15c lower. Chicago was better yesterday, which, in connection with the cool weather, was felt without its effect in stimulating the market here, causing buyers for the eastern markets to buy more freely than they would otherwise have done. We quote:

Philadelphia Hogs	7.00a7.20
Good Yorkers	6.90a7.00
Common light Yorkers	6.0a6.85
Roughs	5.90a6.10

Wool.

BOSTON, February 10.—Wool: low grades rather neglected; fine medium grades are in fair request; choice X Ohio 46c; medium and No. 1 40@45c; XX and above 47@48c; nothing done in Michigan; Wisconsin X sold at 40@40½c; combing and delaine steady; washed 44@45c; unwashed 33@36c; pulled super 48@49c; X 38@43c; Eastern and Maine supers 45@47c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 10, 1877.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market has been badly demoralized during the past week, and, as compared with the date of our last general report, prices are decidedly lower. For this, various reasons can be assigned, but an increased production and diminished consumption are the important ones and from these others follows it is claimed in some quarters that the "Standard" people are bearing the market, by others that "short sellers" are manipulating with the same object in view. However, we incline to the belief that the recent strikes, and the stopping of so many refineries, increasing production and decreasing consumption, were the chief causes of the very decided turn the market has taken during the time under review. The production is larger now than it has been for several months, and then the fact that the recent strikes have been made in a better territory has not been without its influence in bringing about the panic, if such it can be called.

The market for Refined is also very much depressed in sympathy with the raw article. Exporters are still holding off; they have been buying very sparingly for several weeks, and as the foreign markets have been pretty well stocked again, and the quantity afloat is reported large, there are but few orders coming forward. The combination price, for seaboard delivery, remains unchanged at 26¾, but we apprehend that when the exporters show a disposition to buy, the price will be reduced proportionately with the decreased cost of the raw article. In the present condition of affairs, nothing would be gained by lowering the price, as the article is not wanted for export; if it was dropped to 2o, exporters would expect it to decline to 7½. The price to home trade buyers has been reduced date, and it looks as if a still further reduction is not improbable.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 178,765 bbls; same time last year, 112,203 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 87,667 bbls; same time, 1876, 40,771 bbls.

The Grade market was a trade firmer this afternoon, although prices, as compared with Friday, were lower. United certificates, $3.67½ bid; immediate shipment, $2.90a2.95.

Refined was very quiet; there was no demand whatever for export, and the demand for home consumption was also light. Price to home trade buyers unchanged at 31a32c for the carload.

Oil Barrels were reported firmer to-day; no sellers under $1.05 for countries and $1.25 for city make.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Crystal o w	867
J. Bushnell	Liberty o w	580
S. Craig	Star o w	536
S. Craig	Riverside o w	463
Owner	C H Bertel	159
Total		2,585

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.		Bbls.
Citizens Oil Co	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 601
American Oil Works	Do	do 511
Total		1,112

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1876.

FLOUR—Fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.30¾ cash; $1.30¾ March; $1.32¾ April; No. 3 $1.20; rejected $1.04@1.04½. Corn steady; 41¾c cash; 41¾c March; 45¾c May. Oats dull; 35¾c. Rye inactive; 70c asked. Barley; demand light and holders firm; 61@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak and lower; $15.35@15.50 cash; $15.50@15.60 March; $15.75 April. Lard dull and lower; $10.75@10.90 cash; $10.95 asked March; $11.05 April. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Dressed hogs closing choice heavy $7.00@7.10.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.05.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Flour: less doing and unchanged; receipts 13,000 bbls. Wheat dull and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in limited milling and speculative demand; receipts 16,000 bush; ungraded spring $1.43@1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.44@1.45; No. 2 Chicago in store $1.43. Rye quiet. Malt more active; Canada 92½@$1.01¾ for ungraded. Corn: new lower; receipts 62,000 bush; western mixed nominally 59@61c; No. 2 ungraded 58@58c. Oats heavy; receipts 18,000 bush; western mixed and white 36@42c; white Ohio 42@43c; state and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull and nominal; crude 11¼c; refined 20¾c; resales 20c; cases nominal. Tallow $ 5-16c. Pork quiet and steady; mess $15.12½@15.25; prime $13. Beef quiet. Cut meats steady. Lard quiet; steam 10½c. Eggs: western 16@22c. Leather quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights 22@30c; Spanish sole, Lima common 24@26c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 33@53c; pulled 26@43c; unwashed 12@33c. Pork steady at $16.75@16.80. Beef quiet. Cut meats steady; pickled long clear 8¾c; city 9¾c. Lard dull; prime steam $11.15. Butter steady; western 12@30c. Cheese firm at 7@14½c. Whisky quiet at $1.05. Rosin steady; *Metals*.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake quiet at 20¾c. Pig Iron dull and unsettled; Scotch 20@20½c; American 18@19c. Russia sheet 10½@11c, gold. Nails steady; cut $4.00; clinch $4.50@5.25.

Petroleum.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

OIL CITY, February 10. — The *Derrick* says: Opening at about 2¾, 2½, the market quickly declined to 2⅜, and then a firmer feeling set in; about 20,000 barrels were sold at 2⅝@2¾, 77½. Then the market became heavy, and the decline continued. At two P. M. $1.75 was the ruling price, and before three there were sales at 2½, and a little later at 2⅜. At the close the feeling was dull at the day. The market touched that point in a panicky way, only one or two sales having been made, and there is such a wide difference in quality that it is difficult to quote correctly.

HAY—Baled is very dull and prices are drooping; we now quote timothy at $12a14 and prairie at $8a10.

HOMINY—Steady at $3.50a3.65 ₱ bbl for best kiln dried.

MILLFEED—Bran is quoted (on track) by the carload at 17a18 ₱ ton. Seconds and Shipstuffs, $18a20; Middlings, $24a26; Chopped Feed, $22a23.

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OILS, &c.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

REFINERS OF

PETROLEUM

For Export and Home Consumption.

Illuminating Oils S. W. of 110, 120, 130 and 150 deg; Head Light Oil 175 deg., Benzine, Residuum, etc. General Office,

Corner of Seventh and Duquesne Way.

Home Trade Office and Warehouse,

Duquesne Way, near Ninth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

COM. KOUNTZ has gone south.

THE Iron Mountain received 6,000 kegs of nails at Ironton.

COM. KOUNTZ's new mountain steamer is to be named Gen. Custer.

THE Emma Graham is the regular Wednesday packet for Cincinnati.

THE Mary Miller was to have left St. Louis for Cincinnati and Pittsburgh on Saturday.

CAPT. J. A. WILLIAMS arrived direct from New Orleans on Friday, and assumed command of the Ashland.

THE Mollie Moore left Cincinnati for this port on Friday, and the Emma Graham was to follow on Saturday.

THE Hornet No. 2 and Fred Wilson No. 2 arrived on Friday night. The Veteran assisted the Hornet up with her tow from Wheeling.

THE Carrie Brooks was due last night, and with no doubt be found in port this morning. She is the regular packet for Zanesville tri-morrow.

CAPT. JAS. ROUTH having closed his business in connection with his contract on the dyke, left Evansville for Pittsburgh by train on Thursday.

THE Utah had a small hole punched into her at Grand Tower, by the ice, injuring some of her freight slightly. She entered protest, and proceeded on her trip.

DISPATCHES received by her owners report the safe arrival of the Fearless at Johnsonville, with her tow, and that she will leave there on her return trip to-morrow.

THE John L. Rhoads left, St. Louis with 1,000 sacks mill feed, 300 bbls sand, 100 bales corn corn and 800 bbls flour. J. A. Frazier and J. W. Jacobs are her pilots to Cincinnati.

THE officers of the Exchange, up until Saturday, had no knowledge that she was to take the place of the Potomac. The latter boat has taken the place of the ill-fated steamer Bostona.

CAPT. C. D. WOOLWORTH, who has the Yellowstone Government contract, we see it stated, wants to build two new steamers and purchase two others. He was consulting Cincinnati boat builders on Thursday last.

THE J. S. Mercer left the two boats of coal she grounded at Bat and Grape, and proceeded with the remainder of her tow. The Newcomb (as stated in the GAZETTE of Saturday) has been dispatched to look after the two boats aground.

THE Ashland for New Orleans, Exchange for Cincinnati, Salt Valley for Ironton, and Hornbrook for Wheeling, departed on Saturday evening. The Rover departed for Johnsonville yesterday, with a cargo of steel rails. She double tripped to Safe Harbor.

CAPT. HENRY MCPHERSON has named his new Missouri river boat, building at Jeffersonville, the Headlight, as she is to connect with a railroad. She is 140 feet long, with cylinders of 10 inches diameter, 2½ feet stroke. She will cost, he says, about $12,000.

THE weather continues clear and pleasant, and very favorable for business at the wharf. The water in the river at this point was falling yesterday, with 6 feet by the marks last evening. There was not a single passenger or freight steamer in port yesterday.

THE disabled towboat, Sam Miller, arrived from the scene of her collision with the Bostona on Saturday, at 9 P. M. From all that we can learn, there is not much room to doubt but the Bostona was the cause of the accident. However, the matter will no doubt be investigated by the proper authorities, and until then it perhaps not to say much about as to who were at fault.

THE following named towboats were in port yesterday: Sam. Parker, J. C. Risher, Mary Ann, Sam. Miller, Fred Wilson No. 2, Dexter, John Hanna, Tom Rees No. 2, John Dippold, My Choice, Jacob Poe, Monongahela No. 3, Hercules, Stella, Ark, Blue Lodge, Wild Duck, Battle, Sam. Brown, George Roberts, Evan Williams, Tom Rees No. 1, Hornet No. 2, Storm and James Gilmore.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: The officers of the James Howard report that the towboat Joe Williams, which pass

HOME NEWS.

Southwest, veering to colder northwest winds, rising barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather, are indicated for to-day.

Killed in the Black Hills.

Captain Timblin, a former well known Butler county oil operator, who went to Custer City, in the Black Hills, about a year ago to practice law, was shot there the other day by the defendant in a case while he was engaged in an argument in behalf of the plaintiff. It is said that he was left in a room alone for two days after being shot, when he died. His wife and family, except a boy aged eight years, who was with him, reside at Sunbury, Butler county. They have been notified of his death.

MARDI GRAS.

The Preparations for the Event at Wheeling.

An Associated Press dispatch from Wheeling last night says:

"Extensive preparations are in progress to have the Mardi Gras celebration in this city on Tuesday next. It will greatly exceed the one of last year, both in numbers and magnificence. The programme, as laid out, will be the reception of the King and suite by the Mayor and Council at the State House at ten o'clock, the delivery of keys of the city to the King, who will be then formed with great ceremony. At one o'clock the grand procession will form and parade the various streets on the route. The evening will be given up ball by the different boat clubs and other societies. The Mayor has issued a proclamation requesting a suspension of all business, and stores will be closed after one o'clock."

A DEAD INFANT AFLOAT.

A Box Containing the Body of a Babe Found Floating on the Ohio.

Yesterday afternoon two young men who were walking along the bank of the Ohio river, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, saw a box floating in the water opposite the House of Refuge buildings. They fished it out of the water and broke it open, thinking it might contain something of value. After getting the lid off and removing a newspaper which was dated February 9th, they found the dead body of an infant, which was wrapped up in a rag. They also found several pieces of iron in the box, which had been put there to carry it to the bottom of the river. It was removed to Alderman Canhan's office and the coroner notified. The latter soon after removed the body to an undertaking establishment in this city. A physician examined the body before its removal by the Coroner and expressed the opinion that the child was a day or two old, and he thought from appearances that it had been born alive and was afterwards drowned. The Coroner will investigate the matter to-day.

A MOODY AND SANKEY MAN.

Mr. C. W. Sawyer at the First Presbyterian Church Last Night.

The First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scovel, pastor), on Wood street, last evening, was filled to repletion by an intelligent audience. The cause of the universal gathering was an unusual attraction. Mr. Murphy was expected to be present, and Mr. C. W. Sawyer, one of the most active workers with Moody and Sankey. Mr. Sawyer had stopped over on Saturday night on his way from Chicago to Boston, where the great evangelists are now holding forth. After the usual opening exercises in the church last night Mr. Sawyer read the one hundred and third Psalm, and commented thereon at length. The speaker's remarks were of that nature that has made Mr. Moody so popular. Instead of delivering a sermon from a set text, he took the whole Psalm, which is replete with suggestions, and made a speech that was the embodiment of all the attractive features that have made Mr. Moody so successful. For an hour at least he held the attention of the audience in a way that they could not withstand. After the regular exercises were over a prayer meeting, after the Moody and Sankey plan, was held, for which a large number remained unnumbered. Mr. Sawyer will leave for Boston to-day.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

Cimmiotti's Pawn Shop Relieved of $6,000 Worth of Jewelry.

It has been but little over a year since Cimmiotti's pawn shop, on Smithfield street, below Fifth avenue, was robbed of a large amount of jewelry. On Saturday night it was again relieved of several thousand dollars' worth of goods. About fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, on Saturday night, Ferdinand Cimmiotti, a nephew of the proprietor of the store, and John Rupert, a jeweler employed in the establishment, closed the store and went out, Ferdinand saying he was going home. Rupert met a man named Shaner, whom he knew, and together they had several glasses of beer. Shortly after met a man named Lewis, from the South Side, and started up Smithfield street. Somewhere in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue they got into a quarrel and Rupert received a black eye. He and Shaner then went back to Rupert's room above the store, and Lewis went out after some fresh beef for Rupert's eye. It was near eleven o'clock when Rupert went to bed. He slept soundly until o'clock yesterday morning when he waked, and getting up discovered the safe had been opened and robbed of all its contents. Rupert had always to the front door, but none to the safe. The safe was locked with a padlock, which was found on the door. The goods taken are valued at $6,000, being all the most valuable jewelry owned by Mr. Cimmiotti, and that on which he had made advances. There is at present no clue to the thieves.

A FATAL SHOT.

Another Fratricide — Charles Seipert Shot and Killed by His Brother George, at Etna.

The citizens of the borough of Etna, on the West Penn Railroad, were thrown into a state of excitement on Saturday afternoon, by the commission of a fratricide in their midst. The parties to the bloody affair were the Seipert brothers, George and Charles, the latter being the victim. A short time since they purchased a farm from Blairsville, and purchased Serra's Hotel, which was managed by the father until about ten days since when he returned to Blairsville, leaving the hotel at Etna in charge of his son Charles, and the younger brother George remaining as bar tender. Before leaving Blairsville the Seipert boys had some difficulty with several young men at Blairsville, who came to Etna on Saturday to settle the difficulty and succeeded in agreeing upon a basis with Charles, but George declined to give his consent, and the former settled the trouble, receiving from the Blairsville men $25. This was not satisfactory to George and a quarrel was the consequence, and as both had been drinking freely a fight ensued. Charles picked up a chair with which to strike his brother, when the latter rushed behind the bar, secured a pistol and going out of the door, shot Charles, who was standing in the yard holding the chair in his hand. After the shooting George Seifert went immediately to Constable McElhaney and gave himself up, informing the officer of what he had done. He was taken before Justice Siesser, who committed him to jail.

Charles Seipert, the deceased, was about twenty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and one child, George, the fratricide, is only nineteen years old and is single.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Just at this time when all insurance companies are being subjected to a rigid examination and their financial affairs closely scrutinized in States both East and West of us, a company challenging thorough investigation of its methods, workings and financial condition invites confidence. The affairs of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, when subjected to close scrutiny, certainly give evidence of discreet, sagacious and skilful management. The array of figures presented are such as to impress those in quest of information with the solidity and permanency of the company, which was chartered by the Legislature of New York thirty-four years ago. The company met with such success thative years after it began business the assets accumulated amounted to $250,823. In 1877 its assets amounted to $82,076,706 87, while its liabilities were $71,813,827, leaving a surplus of $10,262,879 00. This was the result given by the Insurance Department of New York. At that present writing the company has 92,125 policies in force, insuring $301,278,037. These figures show at once the magnitude of the operations of the company, the extraordinary degree of confidence reposed in it, and attest the perfect safety of the system adopted. The high position among the Insurance companies of the county to which this company has attained, has been so repeatedly and variously recognized that even among those most familiar with Life Insurance its safety and stability is constantly acknowledged by the expression, "As safe as the Mutual Life." Mr. William P. Wooldridge, agent, at 49 Fifth avenue, will take pleasure in enlightening such as may desire to inform themselves more fully concerning the system pursued by this great company.

It is scarcely necessary to say that a company so well and capably officered and carefully managed as its surplus of over ten million dollars testifies, should command the confidence of the public to the fullest extent.

The Extra Sodas manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co. are of very superior quality.

TWO SMART NEWSBOYS.

The Shrewd Game They Played on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

On an up-river train on the Allegheny Valley railroad the other night two boys named Greer and Sheridan swindled a passenger out of fifteen dollars. They had been carrying on their game, which is a shrewd one, for some time. The plan on which they operated is as follows: A piece of money, generally a twenty-five cent silver piece, is put in the bottom of a box of figs, and another one placed on top of the fruit. A second box is taken and a similar piece of money put in the box on the figs. The boys then pick out their victim, and ask him to buy a box of figs, saying that each one contains a prize valued at from twenty-five cents upward. During the conversation the boy who works the game accidentally lifts the cover of the box containing the single piece of money, giving the victim a glance at it. The prepared box with the two pieces of money in then left in the seat, and the lad continues his way through the car. The victim, if he is one of those "smart" chaps, will open the box of figs left in the seat, and, for a joke on the newsboy, take out the piece of money lying on the top and put it in his pocket. The newsboy soon returns and again attempts to sell the box, telling the man that it contains a prize. The fellow says he don't believe there is any money in the box. The newsboy asserts there is, and wants to bet five, ten, fifteen or twenty dollars on it. The man who has the money from the box in his pocket, thinks he has a sure thing, and takes the bet. The stakes are put up in the second newsboy's hand, and this is his part of the affair. The man then opens the box, and there is no money on the figs. But the newsboy shows him a trick by lifting the figs out, showing the money in the bottom of the box, and walking off with the stakes. It is a sort of diamond cut diamond game. The boys were arrested by Detective Furlong and brought to this city.

FURNISHING CORRECT TIME.

The System at the Allegheny Observatory—How the "Clock Beats" are Heard All Over the Country.

The Allegheny Observatory has for some time past been the medium for the distribution of the time, by which the movements of all traffic on the roads of the Pennsylvania system are controlled. At present its time distribution is one of the most extensive in the world, and as an official standard of railway time it is probably second in the field of its utility to Greenwich, England. The delivery through which its work extends, is brought to mind on the occasion of a modification of the mechanism of the automatic signal sent from its clocks, which takes place to-day, as it has been the occasion for official notice from the head of the railroad management to telegraph superintendents and subordinate officers over, not only the main lines of the Pennsylvania Central to Philadelphia, and the New Jersey Roads on the east shore, Rome to Chicago and Cincinnati on the west, but over numerous branch lines amounting in the aggregate to something like six thousand miles. The telegraph carries the electric impulse from Allegheny and virtually makes it audible from New York on the east to Chicago on the west, and from lake Erie on the north to Baltimore in the south, so that every employe is enabled to compare his time daily with one and the same clock, whose beats are virtually made audible throughout this wide extent of country.

The signal to be sent to-day and hereafter is reduced to the greatest simplicity—the clock being heard to tick the first fifty seconds of each minute except that the last minute of each hour is silent—the second that begins each hour being thus clearly defined. The utility of this plan, most citizens of Pittsburgh are accustomed to bear unconscious testimony to by the unanimity with which their watches are produced for comparison, when the single stroke on the city Hall bell (where time is conveyed by the electric impulse from the Observatory) is heard, whether the wearer is on change or in church. The observatory signals are now already being distributed in this city and other distant points for the convenience of citizens generally, and the advantage of the plan organized here in 1869 is still being developed and its field of utility still growing.

THE PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

Strength Developed by the Candidates for Mayor and Treasurer — What Their Prospects Are as Shown by Delegates.

The Republican primary election in this city on Saturday for delegates to the conventions to-morrow drew out a heavy vote. For weeks and months past the candidates for the leading municipal offices have been working like beavers to make their election and calling sure, and the interest engendered by their persistent efforts was clearly manifest at the polls, where the adherents of the respective candidates were as watchful, as vigilant and as active as they could be. There were no unruly manifestations, though it is said that some sharp practice was indulged in which will result in contests to-morrow. John Siebert, a Kilgore delegate, ascribes his defeat in the First ward to a misapplication on the part of the election officers of the rules of additional registration. Allegations to this effect are, however, plentiful on the day after a primary election, and the nominations once over they are, whether true or untrue, soon forgotten. It does not look as though there will be a big nomination to-morrow on first ballot in either the Treasurer's or Mayor's convention. Fifty-one votes are required to nominate and no candidate has yet developed strength to that degree, for result will be considerable excitement and plenty of wire-pulling in both cases. It is possible that an attempt may be made to postpone the nomination for Mayor until the Treasurership candidacy has been decided. How near as could be ascertained delegates were elected as follows:

TREASURER.

Brown	42
Kilgore	39
Denniston	18
Mitchell	8

MAYOR.

Humphreys	39
Brush	27
Wainwright	24
Butler	9

The candidates vary in their claims. Mr. Mitchell claims thirteen votes, Major Denniston from twenty-five to thirty, and Mr. Kilgore's friends forty-eight. Miles Humphreys informed our reporter last night that he had forty-one delegates, and was quite sure of being the nominee. There being no opposition to Mr. Snodgrass for Controller, he will be nominated by acclamation.

CATHOLICISM AND LIBERTY.

Lecture by Father Sheehan Last Night at Library Hall.

Rev. Father Sheehan, who appears to be to a certain extent under the ban of Episcopal displeasure here, lectured last night at Library Hall before an audience of quite respectable size on "The Catholic Church and Liberty." He said that under the spell of the name of liberty many crimes have been perpetrated and many victories achieved. Liberty is a government by law, and law is a rule dictated by custom. It does not permit a man to do just what he pleases, whether he pleases or when he pleases. In ancient civilizations man had no value as a man. The State was everything. The Benedictines dignified labor, and the Church checked the power of kings and barons. In contests between princes and people the Church always favored the latter, as was evidenced in the contest between the Guelphs and Ghibillines. She armed Europe against the Crescent, and ended only when she had driven the Turk into Spanto. Turning his attention to the late speech of Col. Ingersoll, the speaker complimented his eloquence and then proceeded to pay his respects to the arguments of the Illustrious Infidel. He contended that the priesthood has not been the ally of despotism, and cited a number of instances as proof, among which was that of St. Ambrose rebuking Theodosius. He combatted the theory of man's descent from the ape, and stated that Prof. Huxley had acknowledged that the Engis skull, the smallest ever found, and less than the Neanderthal skull, might have enveloped the brains of a philosopher, and that Simeon, a Kilgore delegate, ascribes his defeat in the First ward to a misapplication on the part of the election officers of the rules of additional registration. Allegations to this effect are, however, plentiful on the day after a primary election, and the nominations once over they are, whether true or untrue, soon forgotten. It does not look as though there will be a big nomination to-morrow on first ballot in either the Treasurer's or Mayor's convention. Fifty-one votes are required to nominate and no candidate has yet developed strength to that degree, for result will be considerable excitement and plenty of wire-pulling in both cases. It is possible that an attempt may be made to postpone the nomination for Mayor until the Treasurership candidacy has been decided. How near as could be ascertained delegates were elected as follows:

THE LAST DAY.

Preparations for the Execution of William Green.

On receipt of the telegram from Harrisburg, Friday evening, stating that the Board of Pardons had refused to recommend commutation of the sentence of Green, the last ray of hope departed, and the Sheriff Saturday morning began preparations for the execution, which will take place to-day at twelve o'clock, in that portion of the Court House yard lying between the Sheriff's office and the Court House. The scaffold, the same upon which four men—Lane, Orlwein, Murray and Myers—have made atonement to the offended law, was placed in position and a high, close, board fence erected, extending from the southeast corner of the Court House to the Sheriff's office, completely enclosing the space and obstructing the view from any point outside. The number of persons who will be permitted to witness the execution will be limited in comparison with former ones. The Court house and grounds will be in charge of the Sheriff, and no persons will be admitted except the county officials, the doomed man's counsel, his spiritual advisors, Rev. Dermitt, Capt. Fallwood and Mr. Joseph Spencer, two or three physicians, a representative from each of the city papers, and the following twelve gentlemen as jurors: A. L. Pearson, Jos. E. Baymaker, J. R. Speer, Co., Stillwagon, E. G. Krehan, William Hamilton, J. R. Wilson, John Trimble, William McCallin, Henry Bockstoce, John R. Baum and Dr. Elder.

The doomed man is fully resigned to his fate, and will doubtless meet his death with unflinching courage. He expresses an abiding faith in "Him who is able to save to the uttermost," and says that he is ready and prepared for death.

The place of execution will be reached by way of the stairs at the rear of the Criminal Court room, thence down side stairway and through the hall to the entrance to the Sheriff's office, and thence to the yard in which the scaffold is erected.

His spiritual advisors were with him most of the day yesterday, and will be with him again this morning, and remain during the few short, fleeting hours of life that remain to him. He has directed that his remains be given in charge of his spiritual advisors who will have them properly interred.

BREVITIES.

····Councils this afternoon.

····The small-pox at Braddock's Fields has abated.

····The report of the Court proceedings will be found on our second page.

····The Democratic City Convention will be held on Wednesday evening.

····Shoenberger's nail factory will commence running double turn to-day.

····The Mountain House on Ebensburg was slightly injured by fire on Saturday.

····The usual weekly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce is called for this afternoon.

····The hearing in the O'Mara case will take place before Alderman Burke at ten o'clock to-day.

····The Select Council of Allegheny City will hold a special meeting this evening for the purpose of passing the appropriation ordinance.

····Detective Furlong, of the A. V. R. R., has discovered and put a stop to a prize package swindle carried on by the news boys on that road.

····The cashier of the Indiana County Deposit Bank, Mr. E. H. Wilson, denies the truth of the report that it is about to wind up and retire from business.

····An unsuccessful attempt to pass a bogus check on Messrs. Eisner & Phillips was tried on Saturday by a young man who called to purchase a business coat.

····It is said that a well known gentleman of Irwin's Station, with numerous connections, is a defaulter to the extent of $15,000. But little credit seems to be placed in the rumor.

····Alex. Beltzhoover, of this city, clerk in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg, was assaulted by footpads last night on Friday morning, as he was leaving the office, and beaten until he was insensible.

····A young man named Walter Bennett attempted suicide on Friday night by lying down on Penn avenue, near Hland avenue, and firing four shots at his temple. None of the bullets did more than graze the skin. The green-eyed monster afflicted him.

····David Colgan, who escaped from the Workhouse in April, 1874, was recaptured by Officer Harris in Friday night, and was committed Saturday afternoon by Mayor McCarthy. He was under sentence of two years for larceny, but escaped after serving five months.

····On Saturday morning the Johnstown accommodation train west on the Pennsylvania railroad collided at Canoffsburg siding with the fourth extra freight train east. Both locomotives were so badly damaged as to be rendered useless and a car of coal was demolished. Nobody was hurt. The collision was caused by carelessness in signaling.

····Superintendent Street, of the Humane Society, has prepared an appeal for humanity and the health of the people, a copy of which he has transmitted to every member of the State Legislature. It asks for better protection for cattle, when, particularly these in transit by rail, and for a law to prevent cruelty to defenseless and oppressed children.

····Furnace No. 1, of the Pennsylvania Lead Company's smelting works, at Mansfield, will start up to-day. Thirty cars loaded with silver ore from Bingham canon, arrived at Mansfield last Monday for these works. During 1876 the works manufactured 400 tons of lead and between eight and nine hundred thousand dollars worth of silver. They expect to do a business of nearly two million dollars this year.

····Mr. George Johnston, a farmer living near Turtle Creek, whose health, declined to sell out and live with his father-in-law. The sale took place last Tuesday. The same night his house was visited by burglars. The inmates were aroused by the noise, but Mr. Johnston was badly frightened by the event that from that hour to the time of his death, which occurred in the afternoon of the next day, he never uttered a word, although he did not seem to be unconscious.

····Officer Alker last night about 11 o'clock found a man named John Mages hammering at the door of Rev. Garland, pastor of the Roman Catholic church, on Seventeenth street. The officer wanted to know of John why he was making such a noise, when he answered that he wanted to argue a religious point with the priest. As he was evidently insane the officer took him in charge and locked him up in the Twelfth ward station house. It was afterward ascertained that he lived with John Campbell on the South Side.

····It is rumored that efforts are being made to induce Dr. Fundenberg to decline to be a candidate for Select Council from the Third ward. We hope that Dr. Fundenberg will do nothing of the kind, but will accede to the request of the best citizens and stand. We want just such men as he,—men of integrity and intelligence—in our Councils, and we cannot afford to let such citizens off, if they can possibly be induced to accept public office for the public weal. We hope that Dr. Fundenberg will put himself into the hands of his friends, and will take the position which has been tendered him.

····The Councils Committee on Bridges organized on Saturday by the election of Maj. Holliday as Chairman. The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform elected Mr. W. B. Jones Secretary. The Legislative Committee organized by electing D. Kerr Chairman. This committee also decided to report favorably on the passage of the bill now before the Legislature relative to the collection of taxes, with the amendment that the taxes be paid in May and August, a discount of 5 per cent. to be allowed for prompt payment, and a penalty of 5 per cent. added for failure, 10 per cent. display to be allowed for payment of full amount of tax in May.

····One tramp, at least, is happy. He visited the GAZETTE office on Saturday night and carried off with him a coffee pot, a gas stove, a coffee cup, and a quantity of coffee from the reporters' room. He also took with him a can of meat, from which it is hoped he will use in the same upright manner that they have been since they were purchased by the GAZETTE attaches. The same bull-dozing tramp burst open the door of the company's safe, which he was probably overpowered by the weight of the articles he ruthlessly took from the reporters' room, he concluded to leave the cases and the two hundred pounds of type. As he couldn't get the press in his pocket, he left that also.

····President Bynon, of the City Councils of Cumberland, Md., and Mr. Zweng, City Engineer, who recently examined the water works pumping engines of this and other western cities, have submitted a report to their Councils recommending the purchase of one of Joseph Lowry's engines. A resolution was adopted by Councils extending thanks to Mayor McCarthy, Jos. Lowry, Esq., Mechanical Engineer Johnson, Superintendent Water Works; James Reese, Duquesne Machine Works, and Chas. Lowe, Esq., Superintendent Robinson & Rea, machinists, of this city, for the reception given and courtesies extended to Messrs. Bynon and Zweng.

····E. A. Carpenter, a traveling agent for the shoe house of Niedich & Co., of Carlisle, and who boarded on Anderson street, Allegheny, was arrested on Saturday evening by Detective Miller, in compliance with a telegram from H. O'Brien, constable of Columbiana, Ohio. The dispatch did not state what Carpenter was wanted for, but he volunteered the information that a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses was pending against him at Piqua, O. When Mayor Phillips learned of the arrest he ordered the prisoner's discharge on the ground that there was no authority for holding him. As Carpenter was on the eve of leaving the city when taken into custody, he has doubtless ere this taken advantage of his release. When constable O'Brien arrived yesterday after his prisoner he found him gone.

THE CONFLICT.

Improvement of the Ohio River.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce—An Effort to be Made to Have the Bill Reconsidered—Legislators at the Meeting—Remarks of Henry M. Long, Esq., Hon. J. K. Moorhead, and Others.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held Saturday afternoon to take action relative to the bill granting certain lands to the United States, which was defeated in the House last week. The meeting was called at the suggestion of Representative Long, who was a strong supporter of the bill. Gen. Howe called the meeting to order and stated the object for which it had been called, referring to the following letter, which was written in reply to a communication from Superintendent Murphy, of the Chamber.:

HARRISBURG, February 9, 1877.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 8th at hand. The papers have informed you of the present state of the bill. We had a hard fight, but our own delegation had divided, Stone, Miller and Magill being against us, and representing that the coal business of western Pennsylvania would be destroyed should the bill pass. A series of resolutions passed by your body, opposing the improvement of the Ohio river, has also been read, and has had some effect, as proving that your own body was divided. I explained fully, however, how the passage of these resolutions was accomplished. The bill will be reconsidered next week, and a strong pronunciamento by your body, added to our efforts, and the active support of the press, I think will pass the bill through the House. I will meet the Chamber and address the members on the subject on Saturday afternoon if desired.

Yours truly,

H. M. LONG.

At Mr. Howe's suggestion Mr. Long was called upon and addressed the meeting.

MR. LONG'S REMARKS.

Mr. Long, upon taking the floor, remarked that as the progress of the bill had no doubt been narrowly watched in this city, and as the report of the proceedings in the matter had been published, there was not much left for him to say. "I can tell you, gentlemen," said he, "that the bill is defeated, but I am not here to tell you that; my object in requesting this meeting is two-fold: First, to learn the actual wishes of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter of the improvement of the Ohio river, and second, to know whether the resolutions presented by Mr. Billingsley to the Legislature and sworn to by Colonel Schoonmaker, as the sentiments of the Chamber of Commerce, were in reality the sentiments of that body. When the bill was brought up in the House I urged its passage, and my colleagues and myself were doing all we could for it, when the resolutions, coming, as we understood it, from the Chamber of Commerce, and expressing sentiments adverse to the improvement, were presented. It may be assigned that this placed us in an awkward dilemma, and, in addition to this, our delegation was divided. Stone, Miller and Magill opposed the improvement strenuously, leaving eleven of us to stand by the bill. Stone was our principal antagonist, and worked unceasingly to defeat the bill on the grounds that it would ruin the coal business, and that, if the bill was passed, he would be a loser to the extent of $80,000. After working for him to the extent of our ability, and under the peculiar circumstances, we let it stand on its merits, expecting no combined opposition, though we knew that the lumber interest, from Westmoreland and Jefferson county, were opposed to the bill. Interested parties in this trade had been led to believe that the dam proposed was permanent, that the adjustable part of it was a humbug, and that the result would be a block-ade the river. Then the oil men came in, and said it would interfere with their trade. And so it was due to the quiet working of these, and it was alleged that the whole scheme of improvement was in the interest of a gigantic corporation. On the day the bill was introduced the forenoon was occupied in discussing its provisions, and, about noon, when a large number of the members were absent, and believe were favorable to the improvement, the vote was taken, and resulted, as you know, in eighty-six nays to seventy-two ayes, while only one hundred and fifty-eight members had answered to their names. Under these circumstances, I think if the bill was reconsidered and placed in the proper light before the Legislature it might be passed.

Representatives Mitchell and McElroy concurred in the views of Mr. Long.

IN FAVOR OF THE IMPROVEMENT.

Capt. John F. Dravo said: Regarding the action of the Chamber in the matter as there appears to be some doubt on this score, I would say that it has uniformly been in favor of the improvement. Upon seeing the newspaper reports concerning this bill I immediately wrote to Mr. Long, stating that the Chamber had never taken adverse action thereon. I, therefore, I stand alone, perhaps, favoring this improvement. Pittsburgh is peculiarly situated, with limited wharf facilities, and long lines of manufactories on the banks of our rivers. It is a fact that railroads are inadequate for a cheap supply of fuel, and hence, I have favored the movement. Looking at the benefit to Pittsburgh alone, I would recommend that the improvement would be acceptable to all coal operators. I have also favored it on the general ground of experiment. Pittsburgh is peculiar in another respect—regarding rights. The coal owns the land to a of vast importance to the city, as a means of reducing rates. I have advocated this proposed dam as an experiment. And I have always yielded and concluded a great measure with other men in the coal business, in their objection to a series of dams. I cannot conceive how an adjustable dam can seriously interfere with the coal trade, and I believe that the coal men are much mistaken, if not a little selfish in this matter. They should allow this experiment, and if it interferes with the coal trade it can be abandoned. I, therefore, stand opposed to the action in this movement.

Mr. Long—I would like to ask, in order to be certain, the width of the adjustable gate.

Mr. Dravo—Four hundred feet.

Mr. Long—Mr. Stone said that was too small for the passage of coal boats, and also claims that the tolls would eat up the profits of the business. I said that when there were high stages of water the gate would be down and tolls would be done away with. I wish to know if I was correct?

Mr. Dravo—You were; but in regard to these matters Gen. Moorhead, who is present, will be able to inform you.

THE QUESTION IN A NUT-SHELL.

Gen. Moorhead addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said: The question we are here to confer about is an anomaly. The Government has been devising a scheme of water improvements. The authorities met with, it will spend a certain amount of money there, which has been destroyed during this long series of Murphy meetings.

Union Murphy temperance meetings will be conducted by H. B. McCurry, in East Liverpool, during the week. Rev. D. Dalzell and William Jackson address the meeting on Wednesday evening next.

OUTSIDE THE CITY.

On Friday evening of last week the fourth of a series of "Murphy temperance meetings" was held in the Butler Court House, on which occasion that large edifice was literally packed from pit to dome with living masses of humanity, such a sight as this venerable old town has not witnessed for many months before. The meeting was addressed in about forty minute speeches, each by Messrs. H. C. Ennis and Wm. C. Connelly in such a startling strain of interest and pathos that swayed the vast assemblage alternately with laughter and tears in relating incidents not only connected with this great movement, but also of their own lives. The meeting was to a late time is not far distant when the last vestige of drunkenness will be wiped out from our midst. May God speed the work. Interesting speeches were also made by the Hon. Samuel Irwin, Gen. Wm. Hays, Sheriff of the county, Mr. J. Balfe and others, and the people are rallying around the standard of temperance at the rate of about one hundred and seventy per day.

On Saturday morning a meeting was called to organize and adopt plans for carrying on the work, at which Messrs. Connelly and Ellis were invited to give their views, which they did by giving a brief history of the origin of the Pittsburgh Union. The result of the meeting was the forming of an association under the name of the Butler Temperance Union, and elected the following officers: President, Hon. Samuel Irwin; Vice Presidents, Kennedy Marshall, Esq.; Secretary, Dr. Sloan; Treasurer, B. Byerer; Committee, M. Sharp, J. P. McKee, Mr. Cuthburt, Wm. Osburn and Wm. S. Boyd.

The third of the series of Murphy Temperance Union meetings was held in the Presbyterian church, Bethlehem, opposite Industry, Beaver county, on Friday evening. Rev. D. L. Dickey, the pastor, opened the meeting with devotional exercises, after which Mr. Robert D. Dalzell, of this city, took charge of the meeting and made some very appropriate remarks.

R. E. King had not been in this movement very long, but he had started in it with the intention of keeping it, and God helping him he would remain a sober man.

Wm. Ammond had signed this pledge and he did not regret it, and God helping him would keep it. He wanted all the Christian people to give their influence to this work, and they would do good and save many from drinking.

John Rising had received impressions from children, from old men and women, and it was a regular how conversions were brought about, even by children. He asked all present to impeach intemperance for it was the cause of all misery and suffering and, what was even worse, poor little children had to suffer from want through this demon drink.

Wm. Jackson addressed the meeting and urged upon the Christian people to sign the pledge and they could then ask others to do the same. It was their duty as professing Christians to do. He made an earnest appeal for all young men to come forward and sign the pledge.

Joseph Watson wanted to see all the people sign the pledge.

Rev. Mr. Parkinson had not the least doubt but that God was working in this house, and therefore it was the duty of all church members to give their influence and help the cause.

Wm. Cook wanted to say a word to the Sabbath school. He urged upon them all to sign the pledge.

Robt. D. Dalzell made a most earnest appeal to those who had not signed the pledge to do so and related some very touching incidents that had happened to whiskey drinkers. Two [illegible] Rees, Two Chiltons and nine signed the pledge during the three meetings.

On Friday evening an auxiliary Union to the Young Men's Temperance Union was organized in the Presbyterian church, Bethlehem, Beaver county, to be known as the Young Men's Temperance Union of Shippensport, and the following officers were elected: Jerry Barnes, President; Samuel Thompson, Vice President; J. H. Christy, Secretary; George Cristler, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Alexander Ewing, Silas Hall, Thomas Laird, Wm. Cook, James Hall, George Barnes, S. Barnes and James Knowles. This committee will meet in the Green Valley church Friday evening next to perfect the organization and elect delegates to the conventions.

Another Murphy temperance meeting was held Friday night in the public school house, East Liverpool, Ohio. Mr. H. B. McCurry presided at the meeting, and he and Capt. H. Elliott made addresses. One hundred and twelve signed the pledge, making a total of 860 since the meetings commenced. The people there are working in earnest, and will not let down on the work until they have completed it.

DRAVOSBURG, Pa., Feb. 10, 1877

EDITORS GAZETTE:—Gospel meetings have been held all week in the Presbyterian church here, Rev. L. Rischer, pastor, which have been attended with good results. To-night a grand temperance meeting was inaugurated by the pastor, and the following speakers from your city were introduced, both of whom made most effective and telling addresses: Mr. Geo. H. Adams first addressed the meeting, and was listened to with marked attention. Captain G. H Shanafelt followed in an eloquent and impressive appeal of a half an hour's duration to those who indulged moderately and to those who indulged to excess in the use of intoxicants. Nearly two hundred names are now on the roll, and much interest is manifested in the good work. S.

The temperance people of Hoboken held the first temperance meeting in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, the 9th inst. The interest manifested in the meetings is very general and the result encouraging, eighty-four persons having signed the pledge. The meeting was eloquently conducted by John Hoar and Rev. G. M. Carter. Remarks were made by Mr. Shercliff, Esq., Drs. Robinson and Brinton, Messrs. Hayes, Keil, Young, and others, of Sharpsburg.

Mr. T. H. Mitchell delivered his temperance lecture at Castle Shannon, on Saturday evening, to a large audience. He said that some young men drank for pastime and some to kindle excitement, and sometimes that excitement led them to commit murder. Excitement of the right kind was all right. Stagnation was a great evil to the world, and had been the means of placing many a man in the insane asylum; but the excitement that was necessary to mankind was furnished by temperance, and another good, not that prompted by the devil's agent—drink. A young man starting out in life was like a man on an island. The first step that led him off was excitement, the next step was to the bar, and to misery and happiness. They drank to be happy. They then drank for strength, then followed the next step, which was sorrow, and following, drinking to drown sorrow.

He then tries to quit, but like a man who has ventured out in the quicksand, every step takes him deeper, until finally he is engulfed. He only hopes that he is left to God. He then finds strength, and no one can keep a pledge unless asking for help from Him who never refuses to help those who need it.

Mr Mitchell said that a great many had predicted that this was an excitement, that it would die out. He didn't think so. Over 40,000 had signed the pledge. This was God's work, and as long as it was such it would go on. Never in the history of this city had such a movement existed before.

Rev. Mr. Hallett followed with a few remarks, saying that Mr. Mitchell's lecture and his explanation on the chart, was a beautiful illustration, showing plainly that there were two ways, one leading down to darkness and death, the other to glory and life and an eternal home.

Mr. J. Perry said he had drank for nine years. He had signed the pledge five weeks ago, and felt like a new man.

Mr. Crooks, of Castle Shannon, said he had drank, and he now felt like a new man. God was a Murphy man, as his friends called him. He would have been a different man had he left whisky alone.

About 175 signers have been obtained to the pledge by the Young Men's Temperance Union of this place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In our report of the meeting at the "Old Home" on Fifth avenue, it was stated that Mr. Thaw announced that he would send home all prodigal sons who wish to go home, and who are afraid to do so for want of aid." This might convey the impression that Mr. Thaw was himself present and made the announcement; but he was in Philadelphia at that time, and is not back at the time this paragraph is written. Mr. Murphy, however, did make an announcement to that effect; but of course applicants for such benefits must come well accredited. All are not worth while for any others to apply to Mr. Thaw.

A Murphy temperance meeting will be held to-night and to-morrow evening at Hookstown, Beaver county. Robert D. Dalzell and William Jackson will address the meetings.

Union temperance meetings will be held in East Liverpool, Ohio, every evening this week. Mr. McCurry will lead the meetings. Speakers will be present from Pittsburgh. The Christian people are in earnest in this cause, and will not quit until every one to save is gathered in.

There will be a temperance meeting in Dr. Swift's Church, Arch street, Pittsburgh, on this Monday evening. Jas Park, Jr., will preside. Addresses will be made by Geo. Hall, A. S. Bell, Esq., and others.

Mr. Murphy yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. visited the Penitentiary in company with Mr. W. C. Moreland. Both gentlemen made addresses to the convicts, and remained until after 10 o'clock. They then went to Rev. McGuire's church, on Arch street, Allegheny. The latter edifice was filled to its utmost capacity, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Rev. McGuire gave up his pulpit to the temperance apostles, who spoke at length, occupying the attention of the audience until the hour for closing the meeting.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick's lecture in the First Presbyterian church, East End, on Friday night was a success in every way.

***Mr. P. B. Conn, proprietor of the Steubenville *Herald*, was married the other day to Miss Mary E. Conn, of Evansville, Indiana.

***Capt. Louis Blair, of the steamer Jim Brown, was presented on Friday evening by Col. Schoonmaker, with an elegant gold watch as a testimonial to his good judgment and bravery in saving his vessel and crew from destruction by the ice break-up of January 14th. The presentation took place at the residence of Col. Shoonmaker, at Brown's station.

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"Rightly to be great," says the Avon Bard, "nothing great attempt, but greatly to find quarrel in a straw." Here's the stake. How stand I, then, that have a father lying, mother dying, wife starving, my house and my blood and life all at sake? Oh, from this time forth my thoughts be soapy and soaped with B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap, or nothing worth!"

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, notwithstanding its unsurpassed location and elegant appointments, has come to meet the views of the travelling public, and has reduced its rates from $4.00 to $2.50 and $3.00 per day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—The appraisers appointed by State have valued the property of the Columbia Life Insurance Company at $637,750. The company had scheduled the property at $1,081,000, and this appraisement reduces the assets just the difference between the two amounts. The company has made a strong protest against the valuation. President Douglass publishes the opinions of a number of real estate firms and dealers, given within the past two years, which bear out the scheduled value of the property as presented in the report of the company. The main difference between the company is in regard to the value of the company's building and ground in this city, the company claiming it to be worth one million dollars, while the appraisers rate it at six hundred thousand.

NEW YORK, February 11.—The extradition of Wm. J. Sharkey, the murderer who fled from justice from the city prison in 1873 while under sentence of death, is to be again demanded from Spain under the treaty just made with that country. Sharkey has been under surveillance ever since he left Havana. When last heard from he was acting as an interpreter for Americans in Madrid.

PT. ROYAL, February 10.—The steamer Bavaria